SPEECH

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COURT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1865,

IN FAVOR OF THE

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having, some several weeks past given the promise to address the citizens of Louisville at an early time I have selected this occasion for the fulfillment of that promise. We have just passed through one of the most forarful struggles—one of the most terrible civil wars, which has ever before attlicted the race of man. It has been such a war as never before shook the foundations of human society. Brother the foundations of human society. Brother has been arrayed against brother—father and son, neighbor and neighbor, have stood confronted in the dire conflict of battle. For four years this terrible storm has swept over our beloved laud. Our fair fields have been laid waste, homes have been desolated, cities left in rains. Mourning has visited almost every household and family throughout the length and breadth of this great Remublic of ours.

public of ours.

It must, fellow-citizens, have been a most fearful cause or evil that could have provoked such a struggle with such a people as ours. Blessed as our people were, with free form of government, blessed with everything that could render man happy white he was free, it must have been, I say, a most fearful cause of evil which could have provoked such a struggle among our own cople. If the Upas tree were to spring up onr midst and we were to find perishing beneath its shade for miles around our chil dren, one universal voice would go up, "hew it down and east it into the tire," and defiver our people from the desolation of its poisonous breath. An evil of this character has been in our midst—a cause, as I remarked, a most fearful cause, hes precipi inted upon our people the stringgle in which we have been engaged, through which we

have just passed and redeemed our Gov-crament from the hands of destruction. What has been that canse? If we can ar-rive at it, it should be eradicated from the land. Now, some I know are in the habit of attributing the cause of this evil to slavery. I shall talk upon that subject in the discussion of the main topic te-night, but I wish to arrive at the cause and means of the rebellion, that you may comprehend the point I intend to make. Slavery was not the cause, but the means to an end. The cause of all this struggle originated in the evil disposition and malice of a class of men that we sometimes denominate demagogues. Selfish men who, for the purpose of carrying forward their party aims and selfish purposes, are continually playing upon the passions of a free people, seeking the suffrage of a free people to hit them to position or advance the interests and cause of their party. That was the original cause. It developed itself in a very early period of our history. The Father of his Country foresaw the outcroppings of this dangerous principle. It developed itself in what is termed sectionalism, the drawing of geographical lines, North and South. In this way was the process by which these men that we sometimes denominate dema-

sought one which would inevitably tend to and create sectional sentiment and conselected as the instrument; as the instrument to be used by these men in promoting this baneful division and destruction in the upon by men and policicians in the North and they educated the minds of their peo-ple upon the one side of the question, and in the South they were educated upor another view of the question. Upon th one side they were stirring the passious o their people by extreme anti-slavery do rines and presenting the slave-driver of the South with all his cruelties and horrors which they painted and pictured to their people for the selfish purpose of their own people for the sensin purpose of their own devation; mere fancy pictures. In the South through the slave States, we all know who live in Kentucky, and through the slave States, how it is. Why, sir, I confess to-night that it is almost impracticable for me to rid myself of the projudices of my carry and hife-long education. From the first period of my recollection of politica discussion, the slave, the negro, was made the leading topic, the turning point in the political contest even down to the smallest office in the gift of the people. And a man must be a pro-slavery man in the Southern States and an anti-slavery man in the Northern States, to elevate himself to posiiou. Hence the demagogne who went to the greatest extreme became in time the most popular man; and the men and youth throughout the country were imbittered, section against section, upon this particular in the hands of the men in the South and the North to array one part of the country against the other and draw that geograph-ical distinction, against which the Father of his Country warned us in the beginning of our history as a free and intelligent ma

tion of people.

This progressed until the present genera tion grew up with their sentiments of em-bittered hostility, one against the other, and at last culminated in the terrific strug-

gle through which we have passed.

It was an old common law principle that
the instrument used in the commission of a crime should be forfeited as a deodand That has been the effect upon slavery in this particular instance. It has become forfeited, because it has been aimed at the life of a free government, of a free people This revolution which has been going on for it has been a revolution fellow-citize has accomplished certain great facts. Fire to call your attention to what has been accomplished by it. This fearful struggle which has been sweeping over the land, desolating the country from one end to the other; this struggle in which the life-blood bravest and best men has been ponred out, and has crimsoned many a fair valley, plain and hill-side, has accomplishgreat facts which you and I are inplished facts, no matter whether we have desired their accomplishment or not One of these facts accomplished by this struggle has been the establishment and perpetuity of the Uniou of these States. [Applause.] The Union, one and inseparable, now and forever, is the proclaimed independent of the second control of the s judgment of the people, and is one of the great accomplished facts of the revolution through which we have passed. No sacriligious hand for all time will again be raised against that Union which were raised against that Union which was ce-mented by the blood of our fathers, and secured to as by their wisdom in the form tion of a free and happy Government. This is an accomplished fact. The rebellion has gone down and the Union has gone up, and her stars this night beam as brightly from ens above us. [Applause.] Another fact las been accomplished which men are ex-ceedingly reluctant to accept, is in reference to this instrument, this weapon which has been brought to bear upon the security of our Government and the peace and prosperity of our people. Slavery no longer in fact exists in our country. [Cheers.] care not, fellow-citizens, whether we deny

not dispute with you upon the question whether or not it has been properly accom-plished in every instance, or as to whether his set or that set of usen accomplished the esult, but simply to arrive at the fact as he starting-point and foundation for our own action and the action of sensible and practical people, that it has been destroyed—all I propose. Whether legitimate or illegitimate, it is the effect, and has been the effect of the rebellion upon it. You may say that abolitionists have done it; ou may say that secessionists have done , but I will not now stop to inquire, be-ause the fact has been accomplished. It

has been doue; and as a sensible people and a practical people we ought to accept the fact that it is destroyed. fact that it is destroyed.

But, say some people in Kentucky—and it is in reference to our present interests aud future, as Kentuckians, that I desire to speak to the people of this State—Ken-ucky has ever been a loyal State and true, as her seventy-tive thousand gallant sons who have gone forth to uphold the old banuer of our fathers can attest—as the blood they have poured out upon many a battle-field will bear witness. True she has been loyal. They say, however, that it should not be brought upon this State like upon others, and that Kentucky should not be dealt with upon this particular subject like other npon this particular subject like other States. Agreed. Neither do the powers propose to deal with her as with the other

propose to deal with her as with the ciner States. The question comes home, and is submitted to you for your action—the action of the people of Kentucky. Well, let us look for a short time now at the facts and see. I say it is not now a question, whether or not slavery shall continue or be abolishor not slavery shall continue or be abolished. We have possed that point, and are compelled to confess when we look at the facts, that it is gone, and cannot be continued, Aud we have equally passed the point when any man can become an abotionist, for slavery has already been abol-hed by the action of the revolution. Let ns look at the facts as to this question. Ken-tucky is the only loyal State in the Union where slavery has an existence to-day. It has been abolished by the action of the peohas been abolished by the action of the peo-ple in Missouri and in Maryland. The border States, with the exception of Ken-tucky, have by their own action disposed of that question. If Kentucky were now left alone, if the haud, that some people seem to dread so much, of Federal power were withdraw clear out of sight, so that no man could see, much less feel its slightest touch— Kentucky would be driven to the inevitable Kentucky would be driven to the inevitable alternative of abolishing the name of slav-ery, not slavery itself, but her own individnal action, to get rid of the curse and effects which its present status unavoidably in slave taw has been repeated, and no man I presume, has even the slightest hope, if he has a desire, to see that law revived again. The lree States around us are exonerated from returning fugitives. There is no this river new to errors to get to

is no Ohio river now to cross to get to Tennessee and Virginia. There is no authority under the present laws, or any law which any one can hope for in the fu-ture, authorizing you to pursue or recapture fugitives from slavery. If, after arri-ving at this point, slavery should even be continued in the Southern States, every ractical and sensible man must see tha instead of being a help and a benefit to the state of Keutucky, it would only be a coninued and abiding curse upon them to un-lertake to retain it; and they would be ompelled to change the status of the negro upon the passions of a free people, seeking the suffrage of a free people to bit them to position or advance the interests and cause of their party. That was the original cause. It developed itself in a very early period of our history. The Father of his Country foresaw the outeroppings of this dangerous principle. It developed itself in what is termed sectionalism, the drawing of geographical lines, North and South. In this way was the process by which these evil-disposed, selfish class of men have brought on all of this conflict.

They had to have an instrument by which to accomplish their evil purposes, and, in casting about for that instrument, they sought one which would inevitably tend to forfeiture, and surrende ble man—no man who has any practical sense and a reasonable amount of honesty who will pretend to assert that, in this our day, it is possible to continue slavery in Kentucky.' It is gone, forever gone. No

human arm can reinstate it in its position. The fact that slavery is dead, being admitted, concedes all that is in contest, for the proposed amendment, assuming it to be dead, declares it shall not exist—shall not e resurrected in the States or territories of the Union. All admit that it has passed beyond the reach of the restoring handthat it is gone—irrevocably gone. Then what is left forms to do as sensible, practi what is left for us to do as sensible, practical and patriotic people? To dispose of i n that way which will most conduce to the interests of the people of Kentucky and the humanity of the disposition. Now, sir, there are but four modes by which the peothere are but four modes by which the peo-ple can legally get rid of the name of slave-ry—I mean in Kentucky. I propose briefly to present these propositions to you, and contrast them all with the Constitutional Amendment proposed as the best, the most direct, and immediate mode of getting rid of it. Now, upon every other subject than the question of slavery, the people of Ken-nicky would agt sensibly and preciently tucky would act sensibly and practically but upon that subject there seems to sweet over the minds of men a species of fure brevis, a sort of drunkenness of passion that disables them from taking the position of ensible men. There are four modes, I say by which this can be done. One is, under the Constitution of the State of Kentucky you may emancipate the slaves within th

State by making a compensation for them to their owners. It is not practicable for the people of Kentucky to undertake emanipalion in that form. It has been so conidered, and I regard that mode of emanei ration as out of the question, and not really to be considered or presented. The people re not in favor of that mode, of Kentucky indertaking or assuming to be indebted in consequence of it. Then there is one other mode. It is by amending the State Consti-tution. You all know and understand the process of doing that. The next Legisla-ture within the first twenty days would have to pass a resolution to take the sense of the people. If the people vote for it at the next Angust election, then the succeedthe next August election, then the succeed ng Legislature, two years from the period of the first passage of the resolution, sub-

nit it the second time to the vote of the eople. Then is ordered an election to elegates, who assemble, and the conven tion proceed to make the amendment. This is a slow process, you will perceive. You are lingering along with this discarded chauce to get rid of it, and yet, at the end of six or seven years of hard labor and an expense of \$150,000 or \$200,000 upon the people you at last accounties what? Simple ole, you at last accomplish, what? Simply the emancipation of what remains last by that process. There are two modes by the Federal Constitution. One is by two-thirds of the States calling a conven-tion to amend, after, or change the Federal Constitution. When two-thirds of the States call a convention, Congress adopts a law calling for it. The convention enters upon its duties, and, when gone through with, their action is submitted back to the

become a part of the Federal Constitution "to all intents and purposes," according to the language of the Constitution. This is also a slow process, and ar. lved a the same conclusion—the emancipation of slaves. It has the same result at last, although the process is tedious and expensive, and delays for a considerable time the purposed action of the people upon that

States or Legislature, as Congress may direel; and when three fourths of all the States shall have ratified the same it shall

There is but one other and remaining mode, and that is the one now proposed to the people of the United States. It is for Congress to propose an amendment, any amendment or amendments, to the Constitution, submit them either to the Legisla-

direct, and without a single dollar's additional expense upon the people, and simply accomplishes the very thing that there other modes only could secure. I ask you, as sensible and practicable men, when you ousider the only four modes and contrast them, why it is that sensible, intelligent, practical, and patriotic people cannot, upon

this subject, act like they would upon all others—select that expedient, most direct, immediate, and cheapest to accomplish the same thing? But I am met here with objections. Gentlemen say, I would have no particular objection to the first clause in this proposed amendment but for the fact of the second clause. I would be willing to see the slaves emancipated because I know it is a curse and it ought to be out of the way, but I am terribly frightened at the second. but I am terribly frightened at that second clause. Poor fellows. They are easily frightened by that second clause. The whole amendment proposed, fellow-citizeus, is so simple, so direct and plain that it is strauge to me that any human being, andowed with ordinary conscity and a ready endowed with ordinary capacity and a reasonable amount of honesty, could differ about the construction of it. Yet men do differ, Great men seem to be differing upon the subject. The clause proposed reads

sluvery nor involuntary servitude, except as a pausishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction." This is plain and very direct. It does not abolish slavery, but it comes to the point, as a com-mon-sense man ought to come, to recogniz-ed facts as they exist—that slavery is played facts as they exist—that slavery is played out: thut it has been destroyed as part
of the result of the revolution through which
we have passed: that it has pussed, and can
no longer exist, and that it simply declares
that, in the tuture and henceforth, it shall
not exist in the United States. There is no
abolition of slavery there, but simply a
confirmation of the status which exists now
as a fact. But the second section is objected as a fact. But the second section is objected to, which is as follows: "Cougress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Cougress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

congress shall have power to enforce this article by proper legislation. Men throw up their Lauds in horror at the idea of Congress, by proper legislation, enforcing the non existence of slavery in the United States and Territories. "Why," says one man, "that will give Congress the power to place the negro upon an equality with the white man; that confers upon Congress the power to give the negro the right of suffrage, the right to sit upon the judicial bench and in the right to sit upon the judicial bench and in the juror's box, and all that." If I thought that here were an honest man who believed that would take some pains to try and correction. This is, however, but a simple seare crow, raised by the same class of meu, actuated by the same class of motives of those men who, in the beginning of the struggle tour years ago, with whom you and I had to contend, who cried out against the doc trine of coercion, and were dreadfully frightened at the idea of coercion. This is but declaring the coercive power of Cougress to enforce the provisions of our own Constitution. Enforce how? By proper legislation. I was talking to an old friend the other day upon this subject, out in my own county. He was a gentlemanly, can-did, clever, and sensible old mau, but was did, clever, and sensible old mau, but was terribly scared about the second clause. He had no particular objection to the first, however. I said to him, "Colonel, suppose the first clause of the Constitutional Amendment, alone, were presented, take off the second clause, would Congress have any power to legislate upon the subject, so as to enforce that clause?" "Yes, sir," said he, "certainly, sir, certainly." "Now," said I, "what kind of legislation might Cougress adopt in that case to enforce the first clause if you leave off the second?" "Well," said he, "they may adopt any proper legislation necessary to carry out and enforce the Constitution." Said I, "Are you not mistaken about that? Do you think Cougress may do that without the second clause?" "Certainly, and with the beautiful."

"that is my opinion, and that is the opinon of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of every seusible politician throughout the length and breadth of the In other words, wherever power granted by the Constitution or any princile is sustained by it. Congress necessarily has power to carry ont and enforce that constitutional right or principle. It is the only power that can do it. Now," said I. "Cotonel, you have placed yourself by your answer, in an awkward predicament. You answer, in an awkward predicament. You say that Congress, without that second clause, would have power to culore the first. I say so, too. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the same principle, as arising under another clause of the Constitution a little broader than this article you object to. Now, what additional power does it declare? Does it increase the power? Here you say Congress would have the power to do so; I say that Congress would have the power to do so, and this second clause. he power to do so, and this second clause mply says Congress shall have power to it. How in the name of common sense

to be so, to object to saying it?" But he, "they say they will do so and so." "What do you mean by "they?" I inquired. "Why, Wilson and Summer—they say that they intend to place the negro upon au equality with the white man." "Do you believe everything they say?" "No sir." "Then don't believe that. You admit that his second clause does not confer any power of the character which is claimed, but you say they claim it, and therefore you re opposed to it. Bo not they not claim ther powers under the Constitution which you deny?" "Oh, yes," and he weut ou to enumerate certain things which he denied hat Congress had power to do. Then, said I, "the whole force of your argument is against the Constitution of the United If it is valid against the second clause of this amendment, it is valid against the Constitution of the United States, beanse under that justrument they have as sumed to exercise or claim powers which you say they have no right to exercise, and

is it possible for a mau, when he admits a

which Cougress has denied them, and the great body of the people have denied.
But shall we turn against our Coustituion because some men claim to have pow great body of the people say, they have no right to do, and yet the objections of the nen would blot out the Constitution of the Juited States and return the people to anarchy upon such objections as these. But they are terribly frightened at what they call negro equality. I have no uneasiness upon that subject. I do not know but they may have grounds to believe that the nebeing have grounds to believe that the negro can be equal with them; though I have
been among free negroes all my life, I have
never seen that thing take place with me
yet. It may be with them, and they have
cause to be frightened, but the great body
of the people have no reason to be alarmed
or frightened upon that subject, because
society regulates our social relations and
intercourse, not law, and until people become prepared for a thing-of that character. ntercourse, not law, and until people be-ome prepared for a thing of that character, t never can take place. Law cannot do it, or law cannot establish the social relutions naintain his position. If be is not he will lose it. I am for my own people and against any other race whenever the interests of the two come in conflict. (Applause.) I have no sympathy for that fanatical sentiment which undertakes to depress our own race to elevate any other race, none whatever and no such principle as the whatever; and no such principle as that ever can obtain in this country so long as the white race continue to go forward and progress as they have done through past

This thing of social equality, I say, felow-citizens, is nonsense, stuff, thrown out by that class of men who cry ont "coer-tion," "are you willing to coerce a State?"

part of the Constitution to all intents and purposes. This mode is, then, much preferable to the others. It is immediate, it is direct, and without a single dollar's additional and the fear expressed that the negro will be

The fear expressed that the negro will be placed upon equality with our own people, and given the elective franchise, be made juror, judge, legislator, and be received upon equal terms in our parlors, has no real foundation, and can find a lodgment only in the most stupid mind.

The proposed amendment confers no power whatever on Congress except to enforce the non-existence of slavery, a power which would necessarily follow the adoption of the first section without the second. Who shall be entitled to vote, sit in the jury box, on the hench, or in the legislative halls, by the Federal Constitution is entirely remitted to the several States to regulate for themselves.

mitted to the several States to regulate for themselves.

Congress has no power, either granted or derivative, over these matters; but the whole subject is, by the Constitution, reserved to each State to regulate for itself. That Kentucky will confer such privileges upon the uegro no one will assert. Nay, none will assert even the apprehension of such an action. To confer such privileges the Constitution of the State would have to be amended. If, to accomplish such purpose, the people of Kentucky should determine to amend their Constitution, they, in such eyent, could confer such privileges as well without as with the existence of the proposed amendment to the Federal Conproposed amendment to the Federal Conenlarge nor restrict their powers. The pre-teuce, therefore, of a few-lor it is but a pretense—is to accuse the people of Kentucky with the purpose of investing the negro with equality of political rights and privileges. Noue others have the power to do so, and no honest man will charge such purpose to the people of Kentucky. Away then, with this folsower. with this false clamor about equality of the negro. But he is to be received in our par-lors on equal social terms! Who believes fors on equal social terms.

this? Not even the veriest simpletou. Are free negroes so received now? Are there any restrictions of law now imposed upon you to prevent this dreaded social, parlor equality, which the second clause would renove? Are you not now as much at liber to indulge in this equality as you would e if the amendment were now adopted? Why don't you so receive free colored per-sons? Shame upon all who utter this sense less clamor. Society regulates social inter

course for itself.

But there are some other objections which really deserve answering, to which I will allude briefly. One is that which was presented in the arguments of George II. Pendletou in the Congress of the United States, and which has been rehashed and handed around in various forms through newspa pers and public speakers all over the country. It is one which looks plausible with out an attempt made to investigate it. He took the ground, without undertaking to use his language, that this amendment was nse his language, that this ameudment was in violation of the spirit of the Constitution by infringing upon what were the reserved rights of the States, undertaking by an ameudment to the Federal Constitution to infringe upon the local State justitutions, which by the Constitution and laws of the ountry were placed under the guidance and protection of the local laws and the Coustitution-I say this was the most plausible, and at the same time had more force and lugenuity than any I have heard presented. That objection would have been really a very formidable one, had this amendment been presented before passing through the fiery struggle of war, while the people of the different States were living in ing in harmony with their constitutional relations; and while the States were in harmony, claiming nothing but what they had a right to claim; and while slavery remain-ed within the protection and under the laws of the State government, and made no attempt to leap beyond its bounds and throw itself upon the nation in a struggle. Hat the old relation has been changed. When the people within the slave States brought up war upon the question of slav-

ery; when that which was local became and uterest; when the slave was taken from he protection of the State where he was lo-alized and claimed by the Constitution and aws for the time being; when they took in and arrayed him in battle against the Jovernment of the United States, then very man-every man, woman and child throughout the length and breadth of this great Union of ours became interested in that species of property, because the life of their Government was staked against it. It the Government lived, it must necessarily go down, and if slavery went up as the rul-ing power; the Government of the Union had to go down. Every man, old and young, was equally interested in the adjustment of that question. It ceased to be local by the very act of those whose interes t was to preserve it as local and a question f State rights. It was thrown upon the uited States as a question of struggle hen that struggle is over and the rel as been crushed, and the people who have been pouring out their blood from every section of the land to uphold and maintain the Government of the nation against thi struggle for slavery; when they have poured ont their blood, and have arrived at last at the end of the conflict, it is legitimate, and proper that the nation should settle a question thus nationalized. [Applause.] It is considered to be a question of State rights. It became the right and interest of every man who claimed protection under the bar ner of our fathers to have this question set tled finally and forever. The Upas tree i sprung up in our midst, and beneath its withering and deadly shade our sons have gone down by the hundred thousand, prop-erty despoiled, lands laid waste, and peace nowhere to be found, but war, eusanguined war, everywhere, and the tread of mighty armies made the earth tremble beneath their iron heels. This laud deluged in fra-ternal blood, in reference to this particular deadly poison in our midst; and beneath the shade of which our children have gone

down to untimely graves, it is right and proper now, sir, that the National Government, with its strong arm, lay the axe at the root of the tree and hew it down and cast it into the fire. [Applause.] But I am met with another objection. Men come and appeal to the pride of the citizen. They say to him, sir, do you lutend to vote away another mau's property slavery whether present or prospective. They never had any, and never will have. They have, throughout the long period of our past political struggles, at the sacrifice of their own individual and personal interests, stood up manufully to maintain the Government and the institutions and property in the hands of their neighbors. They have sacrificed their own individual interests to support and maintain the property of the slave-owner in Kentucky and throughout the slave States. The been content to give up the rich and fertile cultivate, and they have retired with families to the narrow creek bottoms, the or law cannot establish the social relations for law cannot establish the social relations between men. They are upon terms of equality and friendship, but no law makes them so but the law of nature. I believe them so but the law of nature. I believe them so but the law of nature. I believe them so but the law of nature. I believe them so but the law of nature. I believe them so but the law of nature. I believe them so but the law of nature. I believe them so but the law of nature. I believe them so but the law of nature. I believe them so but the law of nature. I believe them so but the law of nature. I believe them so but the law of nature. I believe them so but the law of nature. I believe the law of nature is the superior race. I They have done all this, sir, but now orini this way. Fell him, sir, when that property you allude to remained within its place, and was a profit and beneticial interest to you; while it did not seek to disrupt the relations of society and was not made an instrument to provoke a terrific struggle among the people; while it did not menace the Government of our fathers, and you permitted it to remain in this condition, we were ready to make any sacrifices in our power to protect that interest. Now it is changed. It was made to invade my secu-

that pale, sickly woman with her large number of little children almost famishing around her, and ask her "Where is your husbaud?" He is youder, perhaps in the Southern army, or sleeps uoon the battle-field, where he has goue down in stricken battle, and I am left here with these little, friendless orphans around me, with everything taken from me, aud now I am starvlug." This is an example of thousands.

whing taken from me, and now I am starvlug." This is an example of thousands.
Why is it? They have been standing up
to maintain the rights of the slaveholder,
and there she is with her children in destitution around her, and starving? The
strong arm is taken from her, for what?
To struggle for the slave-owners' property.
Ask her if she wishes longer to maintain
the institution, when it has been lost. If
she is a sensible woman she will say. "No! the fusitiution, when it has been rost. It she is a sensible woman she will say, "No! away with that. I have suffered enough. Let use be delivered henceforth from the evils of such an institution us that," evils of such an insultinion as that," [Cheers.] But, they say "will you take the property without compensation?" "Why, my dear sir, do you not admit that your property is destroyed; that you cannot possibly keep it? Do you not know that whether I vote for or against this amend ment that it will be passed anyhow?" "Oh nient that it will be passed anyhow?" "Oh yes, I know all that." "Then, sir, why is it that you ask me to stand up for you and these Interests which you admit are gone? What do you propose to accomplish by it? You can accomplish no good but much evit y opposition. You can keep up the fires it sectional hate, and may succeed in being lected this time. Slavery has been the turnelected this time. Slavery has been the turning point of every political issue for the last forty years—but the woolly horse is now played out. Men in the North have ceased to ride it, and the men in the South will have to quit it too. The truth is, the horse has become old, blind, wind-broken, spayined, and laine. He has about given out, but there are some who still hope to ride him one more race. They know he will be thrown out, and forever, but they propose to, and think perhaps, he can make one more race.

But, fellow-citizens, consider what will be the effect of opposing the amendment? You who are peaceful men, what do you propose to accomplish by it? As I have already remarked, the one now proposed is the best of four modes. One of the four is thrown out by common consent, and it is better than either of the three—it is the best, rather, of the three. What do you propose to accomplish by opposition? To save slavery? No. To continue it any length of time? No. To oppose it to obtain compensation? No. What is it, then, that you propose to accomplish by it? Can you tell me anything that men could accomplish by opposition to the Constitutional Amendment exaccomplish by oppositiou? To save slave-

oition to the Constitutional Amendment expeople again against the Government of the country? [Applause.] I would be glad in every citizen of the State of Keutucky would propound to the candidates who oppose it the question: Admitting all you say, what do you propose to do? And the only answer he can make or remedy suggest, is that he proposes to elect himself to office by it. [Appluuse.] Well, now, fellow-citizens, there is something dangerons in this principle of opposition, and I warn you against suffering yourselves to be carried off in the sweep of this passion. It is dangerous, because if you follow it out to its erous, because if you follow it out to as logical conclusion the opposition assumed toward this amendment, it places you precisely where many were four years ago, in bostility to your Government, or you will nostility to your Government, or you will have to back down and take a different

ick. As I remarked a while since, I am

for my own race against all other men or outsiders. I am for the American people, outsiders. I am for the American people, and against ull other peoples.

The evils brought upon us, as I before remarked, grew out of sectional sentiments which had been raised up in the mluds of the people of the two sections, and upon this particular question. Sectionalism was the cause of all these great evils through which we have passed, and the opposition you are taking is to keep up that sectional spirit, to foster it, give it leugth of day, to distract and divide our people. If you are sincere in your opposition for the reasons in sincere in your opposition for the reasons in sincere in your opposition for the reasons of the slaves of the revolution of the slaves. which you offer, you must, if it be adopted, either my to arms to correct the outrage and wrong done, or surrender your claims to manhood by playing the coward, and skulking from the responsibilities of your position. I do not believe in any of these positions you assume. I say the ordinary result of the position you assume is to lead and fertile fields of labor. While these facts existed, the great mass of the people tack to get on the Union train. If you switch off now you take the line that does not lead in the direction of the Uniou, and

you will have to come back again if you expect to get on the Union track. I desire to see harmony and good fellow-ship restored to the whole country, which guerillaism be kept up. I desire to see the day speedily come when North, Sonth, East, and West will only judicate directions—not are one people—one great nation of freemer and brothers. I wish to submit some additional statements, and intend to give the figures on the subject. As I have already remarked, the laboring class of men in Kentucky have no personal interest what-ever in slavery, and they never did have. But their interests are antagonistic. The interests of the Industrious Jaboring mass of white people in the State are based upon and interests of the laboring masses, who free labor. Free labor has not had an open have contributed so largely to the security field and a fair fight in the contest of inclustry. Now let us look at a few facts and see of the noble dead demands this sacrifice to now they stand ont ugainst laboring men. perfect the noble work of their patriotism. I would not, fellow-citizens, urge this the preservation of lasting peace. Here as an argument, but for the fact that it any one of these counties are laboring men is admitted on all hands, that the justitude who are rearing up large families to be induction of slavery is played out and destroyed. dustrions and intelligent men. They look The strongest pro-slavery man admits that it is gone beyond the power of redemption, and the only thing that can be possibly done with it now is to keep up an aggravation with it now is to keep up an aggravation of public mind to influence populations. The strongest pro-slavery man admits that it is a found and see their lathers have labored all their days and scratched upon those poor hillsides for a living, with now scarcely enough to carry him to his grave. They look around at the time farms and broad acres

first place I will give you the aggregate of the whole State. The aggregate of the white population at the last census in Kenis 919,517. Then there were 225,483 That was before the rebellion broke out, in 1860. There is not half that many over 200,000 slaves, and these 200,000 slaves belonged to 36,000 people. Where were the 900,000 white people? Well, you may say, and it is true, that is proportion of them had a prospective interest, an expectancy; that is, sons of their fathers, when the old man died, in these slaves. Suppose that the whole number amounted to 150,000, who had a present or prospective interest? The laboring masses who constitute the The laboring masses who constitute the bone and sinew, pride and strength of our State have no present or prospective interest in slave property. The masses who imperilled their lives in defending their connry neither owned nor expected to own slaves; yet so long as it was possible to protect, defend, and secure it to the owners, they sacrifleed their own personal interests to do so; but now, that rebellion has destroyed it and made of it a nuisance—pession and the stroyed it and made of it a nuisance—pession of the stroyed it and made of it a nuisance—pession of the stroyed it and the stroyed it are stroyed it and the stroyed it and the stroyed it are stroyed it are iferous alike to all, they—the masseshonorably, fairly, and justly exonented from all obligations to give it further protection, and may in good faith turu their attention to securing their own present and future Interests. And they now have a right to turn and look to their own individual interests and the superpose of their ual interests and the advancement of their own prosperity.

I will take for example a few counties,

that you may understand its force; Fayette county, with a white population of 11,899, and a slave population of 10,015, and 1,191 owners, making but one person in every ten an owner of slaves. Bonrbon county changed. It was that to invade my security. Say: I have had a loved son, my oldest boy, who has been compelled to leave me and go far down South and tight in this terrific struggle, and he now sleeps in an slaves. Jessamine, 5,671 whites, 3,698 slaves, a. d 513 owners, making about one will slaves, a. d 513 owners, making about one will slaves, a. d 513 owners, making about one will slave and the slave an

Furope Woodford county is known where perhaps they never heard of the State. They have heard of its rich and fertile lands, its have heard of its rich and fertile lands, its hospitable people—for they are hospitable people—and fine stock. It is known all over the United States—see how Woodford stands: 5,276 white population, 5,829, and 691 owners, making about one in eight owning slaves. Scott county, 8,441 whites, 5,744 slaves, and 705 owners, about one in twelve owning slaves. I have taken six counties of the finest lands and in the richest portlons of Kentucky, and the aggregate est portlons of Kentucky, and the aggregate is this: 45,678 whites, 36,815 slaves, and 4,765 owners, about one in ten owning

Now, sir, think of it; how does it happen Now, sir, think of it; how does it happen that that slave population is there instead of a free and white population? When you go to these rich counties to search for the laboring mass you do not find them. The free men—the free white men—you do not find. Where do you find them? Turn your attention to these other six counties; and when the toesin of war is sounded; when the cry of battle is heard in the least. and when the toesin of war is sounded, when the cry of battle is heard in the land; when it became necessary that brave hearts and strong arms should go forth to defend the star-genimed banner of our fathers; when those stars which have lighted our fathers through the terrible conflict of the Revolution, were about to be broken and Revolution, were about to be broken and dragged down in the dust, then you henr from those counties. They send forth their gallant men, peor but patriotic, to "rally round the flag, my boys," and go forth to battle to uphold and maintain that stardecked banner, and battle against those who were seeking to strike it downwhites, 1,330 staves, and 2,73 owners; Pike, 7,217 whites, 97 slaves, 27 owners; Whitley, 7,553 whites, 183 slaves, 51 owners; Grayson, 7,618 whites, 251 slaves, 112 owners; Grayson, 112 owners; Grayson, 113 owners; Grayson, 112 owners; Grayson, 113 owners; Grayson, 114 owners; Grayson, 115 owners; Gra ,618 whites, 351 slaves, 112 owners; Floyd ,168 whites, 147 slaves, 46 owners; Clinton my own native sounty that has suffered sounch, and has given to the Federal army so many men who marched out to fight for

so many men who marched out to fight for the bauner of our fathers—Clipton, with a population of 5,508 whites, 258 slaves and 66 owners. The aggregate of these countles is: White, 49,017; slave, 2,306; owners, 575.

Now, tellow-citizens, what is the logic of these figures? Is it because the negro is better than the white man; that he is cultivating these rich and fertile lands, and the great mass are in these poorer counties? great mass are in these poorer counties? Is that the reason? Why is it that these laboring masses, 49,000 men, are kept in the poorer parts of the country, and these 36,000 slaves are cultivating the rich lands of these counties? Is it, or can it be, sir, from any other cause than the fact that free labor has not had a chance in Kentucky labor has not had a chance in Kentucky? Can it be from any other cause than the fact that the white man heretofore has not had a chance? The wealthy men who owns these slaves, occupies the lands and puts his slave labor on them, and the laboring white man who has nothing but boue and muscle and industry to press him forward, he cannot obtain employment upon them, because they are kept by a different class of labor, the cannot lease or reut lands there himself, because they are wanted for another purpose. These lands the owner desires to occupy with slave labor, are appropriated by him, and the white laboring man is pushed off to the hill-sides and narrow creek botoff to the hill-sides and narrow creek bot-

what has been the effect of this upon Kentucky and all the slave States? You may go to any county in that list, and you will need to the county in that list, and you will need to the county in that list, and you will easily see where the slave-owners are will easily see where the slave-owners are. In my county, Adair, with 316 owners, there you will find them in the broad green river bottoms, or upon the fine rich lands, and the great mass on the poor lands. Does that come from the practical superiority of slave labor over the labor of white man? It comes because white men never

bor.
It is not the emancipation of the slaves sult of the position you assume is to lead but into rebelliou, or you will have to bunded that position and take a different slaves, stood up faithfully for the slaveowner's protection. I have been an owner myself, having inherited some property of that kind, and have a few yet whom I have Constitutional Amendment to relieve me of brese. Some are in the army. I did not want this thing at the start, but I foresaw that it would come, and that it was inevitable.

and West will only indicate directions—not sections; when we shall all feel and say we are one people—one great nation of freemen. The rebels staked slavery on the issue of battle, and lost; we have only to pay np honorably. True, Union men did not bet on that side, but their property in slaves was staked upon the issue against their wishes and will, and they but yield to duty when they give it up. It is due to the pre seut peace and future security of our country-it is due to its prosperity and the rights in the river bottoms and the rich valleys Suppose we take a few counties and see what the result of it is. I will take six counties as I have copied them from the records. I think they were published in the Journal of the 14th of this mouth. In the You will find Kentnekians everywhere you iled from their homes, excluded from cou-testing in the field of labor, and we, instead of retaining our sons with us, and making them active and industrious men, have now, however. There were 30,140 owners. been raising them up to people the West, Now look at It; over 900,000 white people, and have been retaining the negroes inover 200,000 slaves, and these 200,000 slaves | stead of our own children. I prefer to keep onr own sons, and we may do it when we have opened these fields of labor for them, and have ceased to drive them from our midst, and when we have given them homes here in Kentucky. And no more land will be reserved for slaves, but it will be kept for and cultivated by Kentucky arms. Think of these things, fellow-citizens, be-cause they are facts which must have struck the unique of all

I say therefore, that every consideration of interest and policy requires that the people of Kentncky should elect men to the Legislature who will come together and vote for the Constitutional Amendment. Do it, that we may get rid of the evils npon us. What is the condition of things as you find them? Labor is disgraced. What is the cause of the ruined and distracted condition of labor in the country? Can you give a better system until yon get rid of this? Do you not know that as long as you continue the uame of slavery you caunot have a better system of labor? How long do yon intend to keep upon the country an inefficient system of labor by it? Before yon cauchange it, you must have one of two things; system of labor by it? Before yon can change it, you must have one of two things; get rid of slave labor and substitute free get rid of slave labor and substitute free labor in its place, or obtain, as heretofore, control over slave labor. Do you not know that the establishment of slave labor is imossible? Then why stand against the stablishment of free labor? I ask you, lion after the rebelion is over and crushed. then, to adopt the sensible, easy, and prudent conrse and advise your representatives given me.

I have detained you too long upon this tution, snbmit them either to the Legislatures of the States or a convention, to be
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have remarked, it is too late now. If any you want to become abolitionists, it is o late. You are just in the condition of too lafe. You are just in the condition of an old-friend in my county who was bitten by a dog. Said some one near him: "Take eare, that dog will bite you." Said he "It is already done." It is done, done, and you can only get rid of the wreck upon us. I remember four years ago and a little over, when I was attempting to persuade my fellow-citizens—and did with some success—that the worst form of abolitionism which could come upon our country was some that the worst form of abolitionism which could come upon our country was seession, and that the policy proposed by abolitionists was a peaceful means, but that of secession was to abolish it in the blood of our sons. What I said then has proved true. They are the abolitionists, and have accomplished the result by the act of rebelium and we have now out to conform the country to the conformation. on, and we have now only to conform our iture actions to the existing state of facts. It is too late to "jin" the abolition party; the thing is played out. The truth is, when the negro goes the principle slavery goes with hlm, and so does abolitionism and

secession.
Fellow-citizens, as I remarked in the commencement, this war has been a terrible one. It has desolated our land and draped in mourning almost every home and fireside in the country. But the clouds which lowered upon na are now breken; they are riven, and the beaming light of intelligent patriotism comes to illumine our path. The tears which have fallen from the ever of a stricken nationality reflects its our path. The tears which have made its the eyes of a stricken nationality reflects its rays, and from one end of our glorions. Union to the other the tri-colored bow of

Union to the other the tri-colored bow of promise tells us of peace.

Let us all rejsice in the hope that it will be a lasting and ever-enduring peace; that the fraternity of our people shall bind them more strongly together than written constitutions and laws. Let us encourage the hope that this Union is to be perpetual, and our people one in mind, one in falling. and our people one in mind, one in feeling as they are one in interest—one in the greatness of their nationality, one in treedom, one in the grand progress of their civiliza-tion. Let the motto on our national es-cutcheon procham a vital fact—"E Pinribus Unum." To attain these ends of unity and fraternity we must extend to the young men who return from rebellion and ask for friondship the coordial hand of forgiveness. By evil counsels and sectional education they were embittered and maddened into frenzy, and rushed forth to destroy the work of their fathers. We should assist them in forever getting rid of this wrong and bitter feeling. We should aid them in correcting the errors of sectional feeling and restoring them to a hea thy sentiment nen who return from rebellion and asl correcting the errors of sectional feeling und restoring them to a hea thy sentiment of nationality. For four years they have been partaking of the bitter fruits of sectional education. They came back corrected—chastened. Let us receive them, and like the Methodists, put them on trial, and all who demonstrate their honesty of purpose to be true and faithful citizens, restore them as speedily as we can after such them as speedily as we can after such proofs, to full fellow-ship as citizens. But we should leave standing out in the cold for all time to come those who still hold on o their sectional hatred and antagonism to

I have detained you longer, perhaps, fel-low-citizens, than I ought to, but I have en-deavored to present some facts and reasons why we should pursue a particular line of action. I trust that you will consider them. If I am right in my views upon the subject, I trust that you will have the manhood to adopt and proclaim them at all proper times. I trust that you will have the manhood to adopt and proclaim them at all proper times. If a man comes along and says to you, Are you going to turn abolitionist? tell him no, it is too late. I do not know but that I can better illustrate by telling a conversation between an old friend and myself at a recent session of the Legislature. I happened to have a sty on my eye, and, meeting that old gentleman, he remarked that my eye looked very bad. I took lifted that it was very painful. That I had been guilty of the same folly in reference to my guilty of the same folly in reference to my eye that the Legislature had upon the slave-ry question. That I had been applying cold water to it for some two or three days, which only retarded its solution without my suffering; but I would now act described and cease the application, and hoped by the next morning to be rid of it. The result realized my expectations, and next morning, calling his attention to the cared eye, had some further conversation about the Coustitutional Amendment; during which, another honest, clever old gentleman, who represented another county, remarked—that, although he regarded slavery as dead-hopelessly destroyed-yet he could not go for the amendment; "be-cause," said he, "when you and I were candidates two years since the secessionists called a sabolitionists, and wo denied it, and I don't wish to give them a chance to say 'I told you so.'" I replied to him as I say 'I told you so,'" I replied to him as I now reply—that they lied then and now when they say "I told you so," for the sewhen they say "I told you so," for the se-cessionists, by rebellion, destroyed slavery— abolished it in the blood of our people, as I told them they would, and they have left nothing to be abolished but the name and the "burdens of slavery." Suppose, said I to him, that a band of guerrillas were to come to your house and shoot down a member of your family, would he not lie who should charge you with being a murderer, merely because you buried the dead body-as would be your duty? "Certainly," he said, "but although I know slavery is dead, I want them to bury it who killed it." I replied to him that it might do to have them bury it if they were to be the sufferers by leaving it unburied; but that in this instance we, not they, are to be the sufferers;

we, not they, are directly and vitally inter-ested in putting it out of our way. This is the stumbling-block in the way of many-they don't want to have any hand in it—as though they can, by opposing, keep their hand out of it. That is putting their hand into it to it to their own detaiment waiting for others to help him, will seldom obtain relief. Our own shoulder must be put to the wheel it we would remove the

conclude: The Constitution provides that when private property is taken for public use a just compensation shall be made. There are some who say that if we adopt the amendment it deprives us of all claim to compensation, but if we stand out against it and they take it, we will be entitled to compensation. A candidate holding this view said to me, by way of argument, that if a Federal were to come to his house with an order to press a horse he would let him help himself, and that would insure his compensation. I replied that his chances for compensation would be much enhanced by promptly and willingly furnishing the required horse—thus attesting his active loyalty. He thought that to refuse the Think of these things, fellow-citizens, because they are facts which must have struck the minds of all.

I say therefore, that every consideration that it was the policy of Mr. Lincoln. I do

> I have a hope that it will be if the Kentucky people will act the part of sensible men, and will not be guilty of joining the rebel-

In his speech to the Detroit Convention of

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1865.

For Congress-Fifth District,

MAJ. GEN. L. H. ROUSSEAU,

OF LOUISVILLE.

For Legislature -- Lower House.

First District (above Hancock street,) H. G. VAN SEGGERN. Second District (Hancock to Third,)

MARTIN BIJUR. Third District (Third to Seventh,) J. M. ARMSTRONG. Fourth District (below Seventh,)

UNION STATE TICKET.

GEN. A. M. STOUT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

Capt. W. L. Neale, Of Madison County.

Union Candidates for Congress in Ken-

1st District—C. D. BRADLEY.
2d District—Geo. H. Yeaman.
3d District—J. H. Lowry.
4th District—Marion C. Taylor.
5th District—Lovell H. Rousseau. 6th District-G. CLAY SMITH. 7th District—Speed S. FRY. 8th District—WM. H. RANDALL.

9th District-SAMUEL MCKEE.

GOV. BRAMLETTE'S SPEECH. We have had so many calls for the Gov-

ernor's recent speech at the Court House, iu this city, that we have consented to reprint it. It will be found on our first page this morning. Every voter in the State should read it. We shall print a large editlon, and are prepared to furnish them to to be a little slow-to cope with Gen. Hood, county committees and others at \$1 50 per hundred or \$10 per thousand.

ROUSSEAU THE KENTUCKY SOL-DIER,

An able writer in Harper's Magazine for August, in presenting a series of vivid "recollections of Sheridan," pays a glowing, but perfectly just tribute to the merits of General Rousseau. Kentucky has never placed a soldier iu the field who has contributed more substantial merits to her military renown than General Ronsseau. And there are not over half a dozen citizens of Louisville who do not owe him a debt of gratitude equal to any that may be due to any one else. The half dozen to whom we allude are parties who proposed dinners or suppers for Simon Bolivar Buckner, which preparations were protracted by General Rousseau. He saved this city from

no more than justice to the sterling qualities of Rousseau. He commanded the confidence of every loyal man in Kentucky in as one of the truest and noblest of the south except in Kentucky. There is no slavery in the South except in Kentucky. There is no slavery in the United States except in Kentucky; and even here slaveholders adwards the south except in Kentucky; and even here slaveholders adwards wager Mr. Kelley threw a forward somerits champions, and his appearance in the init that it is effete and burdensome, and sault over twelve large horses, a distance of making began two weeks earlier than usual;

"On these two occasions Sheridan was a subordinate. The disaster to his division was general to his corps, and resulted from

the failure of others and not his own bad management. He was powerless to avert, he could only partly retrieve the disaster. On both occasions he did so with a skillful hand, by the most strenuous exertious, and at great personal risk. In the dark cedars at Stone River and the narrow detiles of Chickamanga he kept his meu together, when almost surrounded or entirely cut off, only by being at all times along the front line of battle with theu; by well directed encouragement to the deserving, and the blackest reproaches to the delinquents; by alternate appeals and curses, the latter being loud and deep and far more plentiful than the first. Rousseau, who commanded the reserves, and who pushed forward into the cedars at Stone River to cover the re-treat of Sheridau and Negley through them,

"I knew it was hell in there before I got in, but I was convinced of it when I saw Phil Sheridan, with hat in oue hand and sword in the other, damning and swearing as if he were the devil incarnate, or had had a fresh indulgence from Father Tracy every five minutes." (Father Tracy was Rose-crans' chaplain, and often officiated at Sherldan's headquarters. Sheridan is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.) Again: "Sheridan will always be proml-

nent among the Marshal Neys of the war for the Union—as the representative of that class of fighting generals in which Hancock, Rousseau, Hooker and Logan are among the most distinguished. These generals have the same character among the men with whom they have served as Sheridan has throughout the whole country. Gen. L. H. Rousseau was by far the most popuof the Ohio or Cumberland, and his popularity dated from the day of Shiloh, where he, like Sheridan, led, not directed, his men. Rousseau loves fighting as much, and is a naturally a belligerent, as Sheridan, fights in the same style, with cumal exposure of in the same style, with equal exposure of person, equal personal during, and with equal effect. "Fighting Joe Hooker" received his title from the same pre-disposition for fighting. At the first sound of battle, Hooker springs nimbly to his saddle, and is off into the field at the head of his men. Rousseau and Hooker are both men of large, handsome, to wering proportions, and have in the field the advantage in that respect of Sheridan. Logan is a man o Sheridan's own style in build and appear ance, and is the same daring, enthusiastic, and vigorous fighter as Sheridan is. "Black Jack," as Logan is called by his men, ln consequence of his dark complexion, re-sembles Sheridan also in the freedom with which he indulges in the most desperate and original of oaths,"

The Third District--Crops--Solution of the Labor Question.

We quote the following items from a pri-

vate letter: The Amendment is galning In this (the Third) District. Never was such a corn crop as this known. The labor question is settling itself. A few sore copperheads, formas this known. The labor question is settling itself. A few sore copperheads, formerly large slave holders, take pains and spend most of their time in threatening to prosecute any who employ their ex-slaves. This deters many from employing them. But I can see a marked change in the treatment since I was here two weeks ago. Palmer's speech did them good. More persons are now hiring the ex-slaves than ever before.

Mr. Quilp, who is an uncommercial traveler, tried a Camden and Amboy sleepcame into his head."

HOW IS IT!

Mr. George D. Prentice-Dear Sir: In Mr. George D. Prentice—Dear Sir: In your remarks when introducing Major General Logan, last evening at the court house meeting, you said he was Gen. Sherman's companion in the march from Atlanta to the sea. In that do you not mislead the public? I think he was in this city about the time Gen. Sherman went into Savannah.

Subscriber. SUBSCRIBER.

Louisville, July 22, 1865. No, dear "Subscriber." Gen. Logan was with Gen. Sherman in the mighty "march from Atlanta to the sea" and from thence to the spot, deslined to be historic, where the rebel host under Johnston grounded arms.

-[Journal. The Journal is either mistaken or Gen. Logan is capable of duplicating himself. That he is a match for almost any two men, is easy to believe. But that even he can make two General Logans, is not so credible. Now we have a very distinct recollection of seeing Gen. Logan daily In this city for a week and upwards just prior to and during the battles of Nashville where Gen. Thomas put that everlasting extinguisher on the rebel Hood. That was in the early part of December. The fintter of panicstricken rebeldom along the Savannah coast was just then heralding the approach of Sherman. Two-thirds or more of that extraordinary journey was already accom-

plished. Now supposing Logan to have been ing from Atlanta, how shall we account for streets and alleys. Let every citizen cothe apparition of him in Louisville at the operate with the city officials, and by cendate referred to? Was it his double? or cert of action prevent the appearance of had he done some of the tallest retreating anything like au epidemic. ever heard of and got back here alone from central Georgia?

It was understood at the time that he came here direct from Washington and returned thither after the battle of Nashville. We have, furthermore, a dim recollection of hearing of his arrival at Savannah by sea after Sherman had made his "Christmas present" to the nation, and there once more taking possessiou of his old command. We remember also that at the period of his sojourn here the quid nuncs were busy with speculations as to the meaning of so able and important an officer being absent from hls proper command at such a momentous time. And that the solution which gained popular credence was, that the War Department had some painful misgivings as to the ability of Gen. Thomas-who was thought who was known to be exceedingly fast, and so General Logan was sent hither to take observations, and, If events seemed to warrant it, to take command, handing over the observing business to Gen. Thomas.

Whatever the true solution of that may be, it is about as well fixed as anything in history that Gen. Logan didn't make his 'mighty march to the sea" along the Sherman route, but along the Pennsylvania Ceutral railroad instead.

To the Voters of the Third Legislative District of City of Louisvil e--Seventh and Eighth Wards, Third to Seventh

Having accepted the nomination as the Union candidate for the Legislature in the Third District in the city of Louisville, I beg leave to say that, if elected, I shall endeav-or to serve you with fidelity. The question of greatest moment to our city and State at General Rousseau. He saved this city from pillage; from that iron tyranny that grasped every city, town, village and rnral spot in the domains of rebeldom.

The writer in Harper's Magazine does no more than justice to the sterling qualino more than justice to the sterling qualiits champions, and his appearance in the National Councils as the representative of the Louisville District cannot fail to tell upon the prosperous fortunes of this city. He enjoys the national confidence, and will in Congress, as he has npon the battle field, the love and devotion of all who come in contact with him. He has honorably, won his position, and his honors will endure. But we give the extract from Harper's Magazine:

"On these two occasions Sheridan was a language of the salve according to the mode of the salve according to tion to be fostered and protected. It has been the bane of our political existence, and very nearly the cause of our destruction. It is now the only impediment to the most cordial and fraternizing relationship between all sections. Let us then remove it willingly. The rejection of the ameudment will be an imputation upon our pament will be an imputation apon triotism. On the contrary, our acceptance will be an evidence of a love of our country that rises above the prejudices of the hour. The effect of the amendment is to prevent involuntary servitude within the imits of the United States. It establishes for the negro freedom, but confers upon Congress no power to grant him the right to exercise the political franchise. Should Congress attempt to exercise the power by conferring the privilege, it would be usurpation, and the power could be usurpation, and the power could be usurped as well without as with the amendment. All will admlt that slavery has been determed by the whell. stroved by the rebellion, and that no value is now attached to slave property. If, then, slave property is worthless, do you injure the slaveholder by voting for the amendment? You rather aid him. You exonerate him from the burden of the institution. The present condition of our country in reference to slavery was no fault of Kentneky. We have been drawn into the vortex, and, of consequence, will have to ablde the doom. The demotalized condition of labor in Kentucky at this time is certainly

an argument why we should act upon this question without delay. growth perhaps without a precedent. This vexed question of labor, unsettled, will retard enterprise; but settle the matter at once, and foreign capital and population will flow into our State, developing the oll and mineral resources of the State that will soon over balance all the losses by the war and the emancipation of the slaves. The streets and alleys of our city are now crowded with negroes, who ldle away their time. They are not amenable to the vagrant laws, and should they commit acts made celony by the laws of the Commonwealth, they put in the plea of slavery, and consequently escape punishment. Matters of reat importance to our city will necessarily come up for action at the next session of the Legislature. Should you in your wisdom elect me as your representative, I believe my knowledge of the wants of our city (having been a member of the Court eity (having been a member of the Council or six consecutive years) will enable me

July 25, 1865. J. M. Armstrong, So, notwithstanding the Union is restored

and a happy time in prospect, it is in the midst of perils and dangers. There are no armed legions to fight, but there is something else, not very well defined, but terrible to contemplate.—Democrat. The "something else" that corresponds

most nearly with that description, according to our apprehension, is the prospective exodus of the white population from this his income last year was \$50,000. country "in search of some place not cursed with negro freedom."

To enfranchise the blacks partially, they are willing to enslave the whites. Such a party merits defeat, and itshould meet with t overwhelmingly .- [Democrat.

Where is there such a party? Who are its leaders? Where are its organs? The felon. man who made the original discovery that the West Indies are depopulated, and who has the far-reaching prescience to foresee the ing car, a few nights since, and confesses abandonment of this continent by the white that during the night "a great many things man in behalf of the African, ought to be able to answer these questions.

CITY NEWS.

SANITARY.-If we may believe the papers this country is now threatened with night in the Portable Academy of Music, both cholera and plague. We do not look for either; but a little precaution will do no tween Walnut and Green. Not only does harm. Something ought to be done immediately to modify the filthy condition of our than any company that has preceded them, city. Every gutter and alley reeks with filth, disseminating foul odors that are public, and, what is of more importance, freighted with disease and death. The Council should immediately have the different alleys of the city well cleaned and limed, and the gutters should receive at conveyed in a manner too impressive to be least the occasional attention of our Street Inspectors. Private citizens can also contribute a great deal towards the health of the city. Let every man look to the condi- fair audience at Woods Theatre last night to tlon of his own premises, and quickly abol- witness the great drama of the Peep o'Day. ish the fruitful source of steuch which ex- The performance was good. To-night the ists more or less in every yard. We are great spectacle of the Naiad Queen will be aware that without a system of thorough presented for the first time. It has been ardrainage it will be exceedingly difficult to ranged at great cost, and we hope will draw arrest the progress of disease. We know that our city officials have this matter in hand, and are constructing sewers as fast as possible. It will necessarily be a work of time, and cannot in any event be made available to meet the exigency of the present summer and fall. Something ought to be done immediately, and we hope with the expedition at the time of its start- to see a large force put to work upon the

RELEASED.—The last of the prisoners of war confined in the military prison on Broadway were released yesterday evening by order of the Commissary General of Prisoners upon taking the oath of allegiance and giving parole to be of good behavior and commit no act of hostility against the United States. The following are their names: Wni. H. Sims, Lleut. Col. 44th Mississippi infantry; Thos. W. Ellsberry, Major 5th Arkansas infautry, and Luther C. May, Lieut. and Adjutant of thune, evidently had very slender mate-Thomas' North Carolina Legion. The pris- rials to make ont a case, and we fail to dison is to be closed up this week. The only parties now held in confinement in it are guerrillas under sentence of death or await-

ANOTHER SOLDIER KILLED ON MARSHALL STREET.-Last evening, about 7 o'clock, a soldier, whose name we did not learn, was days since, in Lexington, Heuderson counshot and iustantly killed at the corner of ty, Tennessee, between James Moore, form-Hancock and Marshall streets by one of the guard. He belonged to the 2d New York T. A. Smith, formerly of the 7th Tennessee cavalry. The particulars are about as follows: The deceased was drunk aud disorderly in one of the honses of ill-fame, and the gnard drove him from the house. He mounted his horse and tried to ride over a squad of the patrol. They called on him to halt, and he refused, when he was shot, as stated above.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.-Miss Ada Gray drew a very large andience last night. Her rendition of Lucretia Borgia is truly sublime. We have uever yet seeu it surpassed. She certainly has all the elements of a great actress, and will ere long be classed as the brightest in the galaxy of American stars. Her style is graceful, while her catch up loose talk, they hear sinful expresreading is perfect. Whatever character she sions, they see obscene things, they become undertakes is well rendered. She appears reckless and vicious. If you would save to-night in the great play of East Lynn.

Some Jumping.—The most extraordinary people of the amendment is the only solution of the negro question that will give to us peace and quietnde. There is no slavery day by Mr. G. M. Kelley, attached to Thay-

> mirable circus is now in successful opera- the roads for the money, to be paid out of tion, and is filled to repletion at every entertainment. The location on Chestnut and East streets is one well adapted to such exhibitions, being easy of access, and ou a well lighted and well paved thoroughfare. As we have formerly spoken on the particular merits of this rare combination of talent, there is no need of recapitulation; but for the information of our readers we will briefly remark that M'lle Josephine Tournaire will appear at every performance, and that the whole is under the inimitable management of Dan Castello himself.

The Louisville City Railway Compa ny are talking about "breaking ground" on Jefferson street, but they do not appear to be in any great hurry about it. Our citizens would derive far more benefit from a railway on Jefferson street than Main street. In Cincinnati the street railway ompanies do not confine themselves to straight runs, but turn out, and go round a few squares, and then get on the through route again. They try to accommodate.

Picnic.-By reference to an advertise-Our city occupies, geographically, a posl-tion second to none as an inland city, and every indication points to her for future ment ln another column it will be seen pound. Shelby street Garden next Monday. This is a pleasant place and we know there will be a large crowd present. Capt. Hauphoff knows how to render his garden agreeable and will spare no expense or paius. Good speakers will be in attendance. Music and dancing will be the order of the day.

> A shocking crime has been partially eveloped in Richmond. On the 15th of last month a large lot of goods was received from Philadelphia by a leading drug house of Richmond. One of the packages contained a dead body, said to be that of Lynn C. Doyle, of Philadelphia.—[Journal of yesterday.

> Sold! Lynn C. Doyle, or rather Linseed Oil, is shipped all over the country in packages. Get off another joke on Hazy and subside.

SHOT.-We learn that Edward Holbrook was shot by a negro Monday night about ten o'clock. The wound is in the right leg, seum of national history, collected by and it is feared amputation will have to be resorted to to save the life of the young man. The affair occurred on Chestnut street, between Second and Third.

Mr. Barnum recently informed the Connecticut House of Representatives that

Officer Enlow put in jail last night Caroline, a slave of Mrs. Allnutt, on the charge of stealing some dresses from Mrs. Wyatt, in the lower part of the city.

Officers Tiller and Ryan arrested Ancil Whooby yesterday as a suspected Mosquitos, the pests of summer, have

made their appearance in tolerable num-Officer Frank McDanlel arrested Juo. (\$175 by mail.) It is a capital campaign M. Carson yesterday as a suspected felon. document.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT.-It Is

the consolidation comprise more artists

their reputation from Enrope and the North,

WOODS THEATER.—There was a tolerable

burg road. The horse is a bay one, six

years old, and about fifteen hands high.

A man who gave his name as Capt.

conductor and driver. Officer O'Connell

BLIND Tom.-The Ciuchnati Commercial

says Blind Tom, the young negro musician,

General Bethune, whose contract with the

boy's partents has thus been recognized.

Tabbs Gross, who attempted to wrest the

gnardianship of the boy from General Be-

cover in his negotiations with the latter any

intention to ameliorate the condition of

Blind Tom, or give him a larger share of

A GUERRILLA LEADER SHOT .- We are in-

formed that an altercation occurred a few

erly Captain of a gnerrilla band, and Major

a pistol and shot his antagonist dead

IMMORAL BOYS .- Look out for your boys,

fathers and mothers, when night comes on.

There is nothing more ruinous to their

morals thau running about at that time.

education in crime, they learn to be rowdy-

ish, If not absolutely vicious, they can

them from vnlgarity, save them from vice, save them from prison, see to it that night

luxuriant has been the supply of grass this season, that in many localities cheese-

BILLIARD MATCH .- The game of billiards

for the championship of Nashville, was

played on Monday night between Messrs.

Brown and Roys. Brown was the winner

scoring 1000 points to 449 from Roys, Brown

on the 20th, the price belug sixty cents per

the Fourth of July. A negro womau found

it out and told the authorities about it.

commeucement before the Revolution.

18,763 horses and mules passed over the

STOLE A WATCH .- Some thief entered the

The appropriately named bark Da-

suspicion that she has been fitted out as a

Baltimore and Ohio road from Washington

made a run of 288-average 15 2-11.

finds them at home.

the receipts from business.

Row district.

of Baltimore.

presence of royalty.

without crinoline.

to the North and West.

fine ladies' gold watch.

slaver.

Moore was a notoriously bad man.

the income from concerts.

has been returned to his former master

placed him in jail.

doubted.

scarcely necessary to remind our readers THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, AN Essay of Warning and Intruction for Young men. Also, new and reliable Ireat ment for the Dissusce of the Urinary and Sexual Systems. Sent free, in scaled cuvelopes. Address DR. J. SKILLIN that Spalding, Rogers & Hanlon's great Combination Tronpe make their debut to-HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. to be erected to-day on Fourth street, be-

DRY COODS.

than any company that has preceded them, but, we believe, every artist is new to our public, and, what is of more importance, just received and for sale by Just received and for sale by Just received and 20 Sixth street.

H OSIERY AND GLOVES— 109 cozen white collon ½ llose; 150 dozen brown white collon Gloves; 201 dozen brown cutton ½ llose—asserted; 380 dozen white cotton llose; Just received and for sale by JOSEPH T. TOMPKINS, 208 and 210 Sixth sheet

TOWELS AND NAPKINS, ETC.—
200 dozen bleached Lin n Towels,
100 dozen barcy Comb Bath Tow is;
100 dozen Napkins;
301 10-4 and 11-4 toilet Quills;
Just receive 1 and for sale by
JOSEPH T. TOMPKINS,
jy26-11
203 and 210 Sixth street.

received and for sale by Secret T. TOMPKINS, 208 and 210 Sixth street.

rowded audiences.

Deficers Shindler and O'Connell arrested a man last night named J. C. Logan, the had a stolen horse in his possession.

Jake horse evidence of the content of the conte

SUNDRIES.

Any one losing such an animal will call on the Chief of Police.

SUGAR

130 hogsheads fair to choice Cula;
100 hogsheads prime to choice P. R.;
For eale by
13 A MES A. FRAZER,
132 66 and 68 Walingt at, Cincinnati, Cincinna

Wayne was urrested yesterday for disorderly conduct on the street cars. He was very drunk, and drew his pistol on the R 10E—
250 bags choice Bangoon Rice:
For sale by
1526-1w
66 and 63 Wainut st., Cincinnati, C

> AUCTION SALES. BY WHALEY & POPE,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS. House and Lot,

On Campbell St., bet. Market and Jefferson AT AUCTION.

O's SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 29, 1865, AT 3 O'chek, we will sell on the premises a two story brick house, containing six rooms, with 'ot 22's feet front, by 130 deep, sh nated on the west side of Campbell street, between Market and Jefferson. The house is in good order and near y new This las rare cance for those seeking to make invesiments in ceal estate. Sale positive and title perfect. Terms unde known on day of sale.

1) 25-4t

S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Public Auction!

The Well Known and described Residence, signed on First street, between Walmit and Chesland streets, a present occupiet by C. S. Warren, could ning eleven rooms, besides kitchen, Washroom, belides kitchen, Washroom, belides kitchen, Washroom, the fortruds on Fir t street 52% feet and ring through to Fast street say 289 feet, more or less deep. Sale will take place on the premises SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1885, at 4 o'clock P. M. Teria, made known en the day of sale.

[jy25-id] G. AlfKRIEND, Auctioner. cavalry, resulting in the instant death of the former. Moore accosted Smith in regard to some statements which Smith had made in regard to Moore. After some words Moore thrust his hand iuto his bosom, telling Smith to prepare, when the latter drew

MARSHAL'S NOTICE. U. S. Marshal's Sale.

DY VIRTUE OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS NO. 161 issned from the District Court of the United States for the Kenlucky District, the nuclear-signed will offer to sale to the highest bi-ther, at the store house of Phillips & Scally, Main street, near Third, in this city on Wadde EsDAY, Alfold Styrn, 1885, thirty-two baies of cotton. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock A.M.on the above usmed ita. Terms cash.

1926-10 W. A. MERRIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D. Under cover of darkness they acquire their

PICNIC.

The New York Times says that so GRAND PICNIC!

Government at a fair valuation, trusting MONDAY, JULY 31! Two young men from Alameda

county, Cal., aged nineteen, were hung on the 15th ult., near Ruby Valley, Nevada for murdering and robbing Morgan Wood-CAPT. J. J. HAUPHOFF INVITES HIS NUMERman, his brother, and a man named Jim. us friends to a GRAN PICNIC and DANCE on MON-The murdered men were from Illinois. DAY, JULY 31. Music by the LOUISVILLE SILVER BAND. Suicide.-Julia Ann Spencer, a young

MAJ. GEN. L. II. ROUSSEAU and MR. F. II. OBERwoman, aged about twenty-five, grew tired KLINE, Cincinnati's distinguished German orator, are of life, and ended her mortal career Sunday expicted to be present. evening, at Nashville, by taking a dose of opium. She resided with her mother on CLOTHING. Criddle street, In the center of the Smoky

CLOTHING

GREAT STOCK

The Sunday Register says that over J. M. Armstrong's, GREAT CIRCUS tweuty-five thousand pounds of wool were purchased by the wool buyers of that city On Main, opposite the National,

Now offering at Mrs. Swisshelm writes from Wash-Reduced Prices. ington that a plan was formed ln June to shoot President Johnson, at Gettysburg, on

John T. Ford proposes to test the local power of the War Department to close his THE LARGEST STOCK theater. He has retained as cousel Henry Winter Davis, Gen. Ewing, and W. Schley

CLOTHING Lord Kinsdale who dled recently in London, enjoyed the ancient hereditary Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods privilege of standing with his hat ou in the INTHECITY

At one of the grand balls in London IS AT this season three hundred ladies appeared SPROULE & MANDEVILLE, Corner of Fourth and Main streets, under the National Hotel. The burning of Barnum's Museum finishes the destruction of the splendid mu-

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE. Charles Wilson Peale, and which dated its Military Clothing Since May 30th, 208,037 troops and ACENCY.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD!

POR ANY PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES MILL.

I tary or naval service I will select, enter and return little from the United States Land Office in thirty days for 160 acres of land, by his executing oath and power of attorney and supplying \$30, \$4 of which as my fee. The forms and circulars can be had of my agent, J. H. Shon, at No. 227 Markel street, between Second and Third.

Agent Milliary Homesteads, late Chaplain to lat Regl ment Minnesota Infantry.

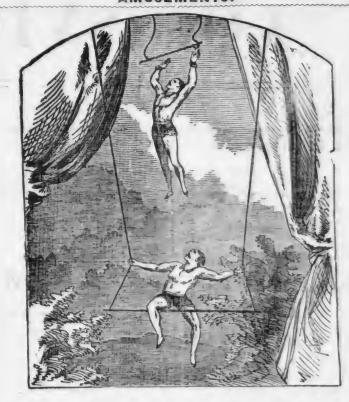
By Refer to 1600 persons for whom I have entered lands, jy 25-6t room of Mr. C. Leavell, at the National Hotel Monday night, and robbed him of a homey has been seized at New York, on

DIVIDEND.

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH.-We printed an OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD Company, Jeffersonville, Ind., Jn y 20, 1865.
A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this company will be paid to the stockholders (free from government tax) on and after the 1st day of August next. jy20 5t

J. H. McCAMPBELL, Treasurer. extra edition of this great speech and can furnish a few hundred at \$1 50 per hundred

AMUSEMENTS.



SPALDING, ROGERS & HANLON'S

GRAND COMBINATION TROUPES.

From the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, New Orleans, embracing the choice features of the

CIRCUS AND THEATER,

COMPRISING OVER

THIRTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS, OF WHOM

Fifteen are the Sensation Stars of the Age,

WILL BE EXHITED IN A PORTABLE ACADEMY OF MUSIC!

TO BE ERECTED ON Fourth St., bet. Green and Walnut,

FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1865.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK; OVERTURE COMMENCES AT 8 1-4. TEX

THE PORTABLE ACADEMY OF MUSICI IS MORE COOL, COSY AND CONVENIENT THAN ANY PERMA-nent theater in how weather, containing a specious Parquette, with 450 NUMBERED CHAIRS, a capacious Amphilheater with 1,5410 COMFORTABLE SEATS, AND adequate scenic appliances. It was contrived with an especial view to the exagoncles of the Summer Solstice, and to obtain the hight and space indispensable to the per-tormances of the HANLON BROTHERS. The Troups excels in extent and capacity any similar organization in

THE HANLON BROTHERS.

GEORGE, WILLIAM.

THOMAS, ALFRED, EDWARD, FREDERICK,

of these master with the content meaning of the relative means and master when manipulated with variations by an Ole Built of View Temps.

The meaning ment have pulse in first introducing to a Western Public at this time the following distinguished artists, who have no equals in their several departments, viz: The Incomparable hight rope artist,

MADEMOISELLE ROSITA,

MONS. HENRI AUGUSTE. The Great master of coup-de-main and conv-de-pied. The ininitable Ethiopian De ineator Bull 14 RT.

The ininitable Ethiopian De ineator Bull 14 RT.
The unrivaled ecoentric Comercian and Isanoist DIUK PARKER.
The unequalied comic Negro Dancers COLLINS and CHARLEY.
The incomparable comic Sugar BILLY 1ASTOR.
The corps de Ballet, under the direction of MINS, HENRI AUGUSTE, consists of the WESNER SISTERS,
MISS BERTHALAURAINE, MISS ADELE ST. CLAIR, and SKILLFUL CORYPHEES.

MANAGEMENT.

ADMISSION.-Adults 75 cents, Families 50 cents, Colored 50 cents. The numbered Chairs 25 cents in addition. *Future announcements will be made of the MATINEES, which will be a feature in this unique establishment.

Ticket Office open for securing seals dally from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 9 P. M.



CASTELLO'S

A GRAND MAMMOTH SHOW!

CLOTHING. 300 Men and Horses!

COMPRISES MORE TALENT THAN ANY EQUES-tilan establishment in Europe and America, and will open in LU UISVILLE on Cheshnul street, between East and Floyd, on

FOR SIX DAYS ONLY. Two performances daily at 2½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Day performances are particularly recommended, as the exhibition will be equally as good as at night, and no incon veulence will be experienced from crowds.

Monday, July 24.

A GREAT NOVELTY Will be introduced in this Circus by Dan Castello, and may be seen there each day during the alternoon performance. It is one of the identical Carriages which formerly belonged to QUEEN VICTORIA, and was need for many years by the Duciess of Kent, mother of the Queen, in the grand procession which always passes from Brukingham Palace, through St. James, Park, to the House of Parliament, where ther Majesty goes ever y tear to inargurate the ceremonies. This carriage is the genume article, and has never been exhibited to the public in America, as it was brought direct from LONDets here by Mr. Dan Castello, who successied, after great fromble, in getting permission to bring it out of England, which he at last accomplished, at a cost of over

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS! The best Lady Equestrience in the World, MADAME CARLETTA DEBES (5, from Astro 's Royal Ampli-theater, and the Allamb's Palace, Iondon, where in had the honor of appearing before her most gracious Maj-osty, the Queen.

MR. JAMES COOKE, the greatest BASTOUT LEAPER that ever appeared in any country, will make his first ap-pearance in Lonisville, and accomplish the great feat of turning a Somersmutt over Nine Hurses MRS. DAN. CASTELLIO will introduce the cele-rated Russian horse "GZAR," which is acknowledged, y every behold r to be lits mest perfect and beautifully roke horse in the world. broke horse in the world.

MADE MOISELLE JOSEPHINE, the cel-braied Lady Rider, without saddle or bridle

DAN. CASTELLO, with hits budget of funny jekes and sagacions mule, "PETE," and Comic Pony. The Pony will keep the andlence in a rear of laughter.

CHARLEY PARK EER, the Funny Clown.

MR. BARCLEY, the India-Rubber Man.

JAMES DEMOTT, the only rival of James Robbusses.

MR. RINEWART, the double someresult man.
HORACE NICHOLS, the gentlemanly Ring Master.

25 CASES BOTTLER'S CELEBRATED SPARKLING

Louisville Theater.

L'NGAGEMENT OF M'SS ADA GRAY, THE YOUNG American Star. Wednesday evening, July 26, 12-5, will be produced the great sensational drama entitled EAST LINNE; Laify Isabel, Mai. Vine: Miss Ada Gray. In reheasal, SELF-MADE; or, Out of the Depths.
CHANGE OF FRIESS.—Frivate boxes, 9-4-8-9. Orchestra Chairs, 31-00. Dress Circle and Parquette 75c, and no extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle 90c, Boxen in upper Gallety, 31, Colored boxes 30 cents. Gallety 25, Alteration of Time.—Doors open at % before 7 o'clock. Curtain rises 8/4.

WOOD'S THEATER. Corner Fourth and Jefferson.

MAS J. CARRY Acting Manager and freasurer ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 26, 1865, WILD RE preinte d the gr at speciarde of the NAIAD QUEEN; cr, the Nymphs of the Inrielbu g.
PRIESS OF ADMISSION,—Frivate Royes 55; Dress Civile and Parquette 75 cents; Second Tier 40 cents. Box office you from 95 A. M. on till P. M., from 2 P. M. ontil 4 P. M. and the which time seats may be secured without extra charge. Doors open at 75 o'clock, contain rises at \$40'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

A CCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. A On the 2d DAY OF AUGUST, 1855. I will offer for sale at public arction in the city of Nasaville, Tona, the following Government property:

I two-tory frame office building, 27x6s feet, situated on the Public Source in Nashville, Tenn;

I rame building, 19x30 feet, situated on Front street, Naskville, Tenn, nsed as ordnance, blacksmith and carrisge story. borse power prable steam engine-complete;

1 le-horse power perfable steam engine—complete;
2 iron turning lathes—complete;
1 wood do oo do.
About 55 feet shattinst, pulleys, belink and other machinery. Also a large sum unt of blacksmith, carpenter, saddler and other tools; also a large quantity of rope, arap iron and other material.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 69
North Market street, and will continue from day to day until the woolets dispered of.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

E. F. TOWNSEND,
Nashville, Tenn., July 20, 1885.

Nashville, Tenn., July 20, 1885.

Nasbville, Tenn., July 29, 1885.

GOVERNEY NY SALE BEDFING CLOTHING
FIRNITURE, EMPTY ALE BARBELS, SPRING
WAIGONS, ETC.
Will be nold at anction at the Medical Purveyor's ' free,
north side Public Square, Nashville, Tran., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, at the ofclock111 Mattraces—thair, Cotton and Shuck;
128 Cout terpanes;
128 Cout terpanes;
128 Cout terpanes;
129 Bunkets;
28 Close Stoo's;
51 Wash basins;
29 Mc. Icine Panniers;
1 Range;
3 Stoves;
99 Camp Cota:
80 Mick Strainers;
12,730 Cunety to tiles—meetly ale bettles;
12,730 Cunety to tiles—meetly ale bettles;

Finety to ties—mostly ale bettles; Emp'y Barrels mostly ale barrels;

dlo act miscellaneous articles, and
16 MEDICINE WALONwag mare of the best Phi adolyhla make, and
ter and stronger that, the ordinary Government

wagon.)
Also, at the same time and place, will be sold—
482 livir Pil ow;
68 livir Mattranes;
68 Mair Mattranes;
And some miscellaneus articles.
To be sold by order of the Secretary of War.
REPART FLETCHER
Snreeon U. S. Vols., Medical Purveyor U. S.
T. C. CRUNK, An Honeer.

WINES.

MR. TOURNIER, the Dashing Horsenan, and a host of others, too numerous to mention, will appear at data received and for sale by WOODRUPF & CO., 1922-61 1922-61

POLITICAL.

Hon. J. H. Lowry on the Track.

Hon. J. H. Lowry, Union candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, will address the people at the following times and places, to-wit: Goshen, Warren county, Wednesday, July 26th.

nly 26th. Jericho, Logan county, Friday, July 28th. Gordonsville, Logan county, Saturday,

July 29th.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.,
except at Horse Cave, when it will begin at
10 o'clock A. M. The people are earnestly
urged to turn out en masse. My competitor, the Hon. H. Grider, is respectfully invited to attend vited to attend.

AUGUST ELECTION.

WE are authorized to announce L. A. WOOD as a candidate for Judge of Jefferson Cozmon Pleas Court. jyl3-te*

ISAAC RADLEY, 182, ts a candidate on the Union ticket to represent the county of Hardin in the lowe house of the next Legislature. jys-te

MB. WM. BROWN is a candidate for the Legislature n Christian county on the Union ticket. &. S. CBAIG is a candidate for Judge of the City Court of Leuisville at the Angust election to fill the Enexpire term of Hon. George W. Johnson, resigned. jy 7-te GEO. W. JOHNSTON, having resigned the judgeship of the City Court, is a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, Seventh Jud chal Bistrict jy6 te

WE are authorized to announce WM. SAMPSON as a andidate for Judge of the Cour. of Appeals in this (the DR. J. E. BAILEY is the Union candidate represent Logan county in the next Legislature

FOR STATE SENATOR. WE are authorized to annonuce CAPT. O. P. JOHN-BON, of Butler county, as a candidate for the State Sen-ate in the district composed of Butler, Ohlo and Muhlen barg counties.

FOR STATE TREASURER. WE are requested to announce JAMES II. GARRARD a candidate for re-election as Treasurer of Kentucky a WM. L. NEALL, of Madison county, is a candidate

for State Treasurer. WE are authorized to announce CAPT, WILLIAM KNIGHT as a candidate to represent Hart county in the J. H. LOWRY, of Elkton, is a candidate for Congres COL. MARC. MUNDY is announced a caudidate in this

the Fifth Congressional District for Congress. apl3-te M. C. TAYLOR, late colou-lel the 15th Kentucky, ls candidate for Congress to represent the Fourth District ap3-to

WANTED.

WANTED-BUSINESS.—A RU-INE S MAN WITH a few thomsand dollars would like to buy an interest in some established paying business, either mercantile or manufacturing. In Louisville or vicinity. I can give good reference. Address ASA D. BOEB, Louisville, Ky. 1): 25-401.

WANTED-MILLINERS,-TWO FIRST OF ASS MIL liners Apply at MRS C. BOURLIEB'S, 435 Mai ket street, between Fourth and Fifth. WANTED-TWO NO. I BLACKSMITES. AINSLIE COURRANE & CO., southeast corner of Main at

WANTED-DIR",-10,0 0 LOADS OF DIRT TO FILL

VV a back lot; will ray in cents per load. Any one have lug a surplus of dirt can sell it by hanling it to my home on Washington street, between Jackson and Hancoc streets.

[Jui7-tt] PINE VARBLE. WANTED-DINING EDGIN SERVANT.—A NEGIC man, who bring good recommendations as to churacter agd experience as a lining Boom Servant, can obtain a good home and good wages. Apply to the servant of the servant servant was a good home and good wages. Apply to the servant serv

TAYANTED-SITUATION AS EDITOR OR CALLED SPONDENT-Newspaper establishments desnoit obtaining the services of an experienced Editor or Correspondent can hear of one by addressing ADELOS Louisville Kv.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—ROOM.—A LARGE, C. MFORTABLE room, twx.0, su hards for lodeling for young gentlemen, Apply at 516 Centre street, between Green and Walnut, 1)24-47

FOR SALE.

FOR FALL OR EXCHANGE-FARM-FOR CITY orchard, 25 acres in corn, 6 be eats, som innother, re-top and clover, two acres in telesco, two in potatoes, cab leage, chloss etc., be acress refume. it is structed eight freen noise from New Albany and five miles from Provi done Depot. Price, with standing crop, 23.80. Appl to J. B. Will TMAN, Real Eslate Agent, No. 41 Main

FOR SALE-TWO BRICK HOUSES-TWO STORIES.

such, four rooms and servants rooms on Chestnut, between Second and Third streets. Appy to Figans California, or D. S. BEN ADICT & SUNS.

CAS FITTING.

CARR & RYAN. PRACTICAL

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS AND

PLUMBERS

Medical College Building, Corner Fifth and Green Streets, Louisville, Ky. UTATEB PIPES, Hydrants, Hose, Eath Tubs, Showe IV Batha, Water Closets, Wash Stands, Force and I II Purspa tor Wells and Gisterns, Sheet Lead, Lead and Iros Pipe. SINE ASSORTMANT OF GAS FIXTUBE BRASS WOLK AND STEAM VALVES. Jobbing prompt attended to.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLITION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP, THE CO partner-hip existing b two en Jno. II. Grillith and Ben. S. Board under the style of Griffith & Board, in this day dissolved by untual co-sent. Jno. II. Griffith with continue business at the old stand, and is charged with the continue business at the old stand, and is charged with the continue business at the old stand. JNO. H GEIFFITH, BEN. S. BOARD.

MILLS.

High Street Planing Mill

MUNROE & HATCH.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND FLOORING, Weather learning, Pice and Poplar Joist and Scantling, and Building Baterial generally. Sawing, Resplitting, Planing, etc., done promptly. Also Does, Sastee and Blinds made to order, together with all kinds of Tolacco and other hoxes. Orders solicited. Pestolice Box 507. Bigh street near Tweltt.

MEDICAL.

NOTICE.

TWO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH RHEUMATISM, Scrofula, Gout, or syphilis, I freely offer my leisure hours. For forty years past I have treated them cases with the most powerful combination in the vecetable kingdom, under which infinence the worst forms of Syphilus have qui kly yield and but few cases of themnatism. Gout or scrofula have long resisted its attentive and restorative powers. And now to convince the afflicted of the confidence I have in It, least to them no are no pay, and to avoid all quillede and unfairness of wontern stitutes a curre, I repeat it ithat I oldemand will be made by me beyond their own judgment of care, and their will and wish to pay. This I offer with the purest movives o humanity, knowing that there are many who have spent their last dollar, and whose clinking terments under despair are still dragging them down to the grave. To such I offer new hopes and a probable escape at my own expense.

diseases under the same liberal proposition—us care no pay

I have located at Crab Orchard Springs, on account of cheap hoard, tonic water, pure air and mountain scenery, with fine roads and inducements for excise. Yes, and above all, to get those alloads worn down with diseas out of the tain if and debitiating atmosphere of the cuirs. My remedy is exclusively of Fiora's Kingdom-belonging to our tative forests and is unknown to the medical world, exc. pt by Professor and, of Lexington, and by Professors Bell and Miller, of Lonswille, to whom I have myself made it known; and, by and by with nexperience shall justify it, details will be published to the taenity generally. It is pow righly potent, when principle applied, and consequently dankerous in the hands of careless and inexperienced passins. C GRAHAM, M. P.,
Formerly of Harrodslung Springs

TOBACCO AND CICARS. PH. HIRSHFELD,

CIGAR MANUFACTURER. 218 Third St., bet. Main and Market, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, MEXIC channe Pipes, Chewing and Emoking Tobacco, at

BARBECUE.

A Grand Picnic and Barbecue.

TO BE GIVEN ON TUESDAY, AUGUST let, 1865, AT Knapp's G rden, for ColloRED PROPLE. Duner at 2's o'clock. Dancing will commence at 10 o'clock A. B. Cole's Band in attendance.

In 25-60°

I. SWEED, Manager.

THE DAILY PRESS BY TELEGRAPH.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1865.

The Union Press on the Line of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R. R. Our young friends, Hale & Bro., the cuterprising news agents on this great thoroughfave, can at all tlmrs supply the Press. To many who have been unable to get it, this will be welcome intelligence. The Hales are re- From Mexico----Liberal Success. sponsible dealers, and those who prefer subscribbeg for a month, more or less, will be promptly served.

By referring to the printed terms on our first page, it will be seen that we have scribers. Mail, one year,

One Week200 To the Former Members of the 27th Ky. Infantry.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 24th, 1865. From the force of custom for the last three and a half years, my thoughts naturally turn to you in this important crisis of our State's affairs. Whenever any particular danger threatened us as soldiers I always laid the facts, as I nuderstood them, before you, and appealed to your reason and man-tiness to sustain me. And one of the most gratifying reflections of my life is, that never, on any occasion, did you disappoint me. I have always had cause to gratify myself on your good behavior, and am to-day proud that you were such brave and good soldiers, and that you now are indus-trious, honest citizens, having returned to your peaceful pursnits just as though you had laid them aside for three days, instead of for three and a half years of hard soldier's

The question I desire to speak to you upon now is one of vital importance—second to none, perhaps, that we have ever voted upon—the Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, declaring

slavery abolished. Four years ago, in our discussions with the rebels, we told them that the result of their attempt to secede would be the extinc-tion of their pet institution—slavery. Every dispussionate observer could then see it was inevitable; and now that our predic-tions have been verified, shall we complain

because our prophesy has been fulfilled?
They were amply warned, but notwithstanding pushed headlong into their mad scheme of rebellion. Now let them bear the natural effects of their action, and let no true Uuion man place himself between these men and the result of their folly. How it is that any one remembering what we told hese rebels fonr years ago, on every stump in the State, can blame any one but them for their loss in slave property, I cannot see! Shall we not now, since slavery is by law abolished everywhere in the South, except in Kentucky, and practically abolished here, have the moral conrage to record the fact in the fundamental law of the land? You are only called on to announce to the world the universally admitted fact that "slavery is dead," and that it shall never

be revived again.

No one in Kentucky has for years past believed that slavery was morally right,—we only contended that it existed among us not by our own act but by the acts of our ancestors,—that our capital was invested in it, and that it would be injustice to owners to abolish it, thereby causing them great pecuniary loss, and that we could not get clear of it without such a radical change in society as to dangerously unsettle it for a long time to come, we were willing to ene revived again. a long time to come, we were willing to endure what we never could have introduced. Now the war, forced upon us by these very rebels, has removed all these objections and cousistency, and truth, and cambor demand that we should acquiesce willingly and cheerfully. and cheerfully.

Away with all old prejudices about a defunct institution, they do not become the character of a bold true soldier, let us have the courage to come squarely up to the is-sue and say: "It is done, God's hand has shaped the result; slavery is dead, let its death be eternal."

The great fears expressed by some about the second clause of the amendment are unfounded—mere demagoguery. Let any honest soldier read the clause for himselt, and say if there is any more reason to say that it means what the opposition say it means, than that Congress is thereby em-powered to legislate Mormonism into all the States, or any other unthought of idea. No, away with all cansless fears, face the truth, admit it, and act on it like men and soldiers. Vote for the amendment and quiet this disturbing question forever.

J. H. WARD,
Late Col. 27th Ky., Inf.

Weil-known Actress Robbed of Five Thousand Dollars' Worth of Jeweiry--The Robbery Committed in Louisville. [From t e Albany Express]

A very important arrest was made in his city about 9:30 o'clock last night. The name of the arrested party is Frank J. Sharpe, a returned Californian. He is Sharpe, a returned Californian. He is about twenty-two years of age. It is alleged that he committed a burglary in San Francisco, and, in order to escape punishment, fled to New York, reaching there some months since. Bounty-jumping was the fashion in the metropolis at that time, and Sharpe thought he would try his hund at the business. He practiced both as a "broker" and "jumper." He was arrested by one of the New York officers for the latter offense, and, while on the way to the station-house, he drew a revolver and fired tation-house, he drew a revolver and fired at the officer, and succeeded in getting

Shortly afterwards he formed the acquaintance of Leo Hudson, the actress and representative of "Mazeppa" in scant costume, and was engaged to act as her agent. He traveled with her as far as Louisville, Kontroly Kentucky.

One evening, during her absence from the hotel where they were stopping in Louis-ville, Sharpe entered her room and stole a bag containing \$5,000 worth of jewelry, consisting of diamond pins, ear-rings, &c. Upon her return the robbery was discovered. Another party was suspected and arrested for the robbery, but the evidence was insufficient to fasten the guilt upon him and he was discharged. Sharpe was not suspected, but shortly after the robbery not suspected, but shortly after the robbery he recinquished his situation and went to New York city, where he disposed of the jewelry at a nominal sum. He sold a watch, valued at \$500, which had been presented to Leo by the citizens of Louisville, for \$80; also a gold buckle, presented to her by the Fire Department of San Francisco for \$30, it was valued at \$300; also a diamond nin valued at \$1,000 for \$50. Sharne was pin, valued at \$1,000, for \$50. Sharpe was very lavish with his money, and lived a gay life for the time being, or "while his

onev lasted.' Very recently he visited Schenectady, where he formed the acquaintance of a very respectable young lady. He won her affections, and after a brief courtship they were married. Prior to the marriage, Sharpe epresented to the intended bride that had just returned from the "land of gold," and possessed any amount of the "yellow oys." He also displayed a great deal of ostly jewelry, which added weight to his

ther statements. The detective officers of New York have been on the alert for Sharpe for some time past, and last week officers Slowey and McCloud received information that he was stopping at Schenectady. They secured a horse and carriage and proceeded to Schenectady in quest of him. After diligent in-quiries they learned his place of residence, and on going there they learned that he had come to Albany, accompanied by his wife. The officers immediately returned to this city and called at the second precinct station house, and informed Capt. Clinton of their mission. The captain and the New ork officers started, and last evening annd Sharpe at the residence of a friend in the upper part of Broadway. He was taken to the station house and locked up, and will be taken to New York this morning. He confessed his guilt and told the officers

where a good portion of the property could Gold Pens and American Watches at reduced prices, at Hill's manufactory, 407 Main, and 233 Third street.

To CANDIDATES—BE IN TIME.—Election tickets neatly printed at \$2 per thousand, at PRESS OFFICE. PRESS OFFICE.

REGULAR MIDNIGHT BEPORT.

Address of Gov. Parsons, of Ala. Heavy Embezzlement by a Treasury Clerk.

Gold and Silver Mines in North Carolina.

reduced the price to both city and mail sub- The President Expected to Visit New York.

> Gen. Sherman at Indianapolis. Election In Richmond, Virginia.

> Sales 7-30s Yesterday, \$5,750,300.

From Mexico--Liberal Cause Progressing

-- Imperialists Defeated. NEW YORK, July 25,-The New Orleans Times's City of Mexico correspondent says: When Negrette fell back from Matamoras he offered Jenngroe battle at Bueua Vista which was declined, where the Impearalists were planning to surround him. Negrette were planning to surround him. Negrette retired to Mendova where he divided his forces, marching in different directions, and Marshal Bazine's combinations, which were to terminate the war, were frustrated. The war is becoming every day more serious. In the State of Mechochion, a force of 5,000 has been sent from Mexico to protect Mer-elin, the capital of the State. This has not been done however. Count Potter has been censured and recalled for allowing Negrette o deteat him.

Col. Panline has also suffered disaster. The city of Thia has been taken by the Liberals. The town of Malhenta had been stormed, and the Imperials lost 800 French troops. No quarter was asked or given. The States of Geanara, Chapas, Cabasco, and the greater part of Vern Cruz and Vajacie are in the hands of the Liberals. President Juarez is in undisturbed posses sion of Chihuahua. The bitterness of the people is growing stronger daily. It is imssible to collect taxer.

New York News.

New York, July 25.—The ground here-tofore occupied by Barnum's Museum and the burnt district, has been purchased by James Gordon Bennett. Barnum gets \$250,000, and the entire purchase will mount to \$150,000.

The Fenian Brotherhood held a piculc at ohn's Woods to-day. Thirteen ocean steamers arrived at this ort yesterday.
The United States petroleum case was

gain under examination to-day.
Col. Hillyer and Col. Kellogg gave their The Herald says returned veterans coutinne to leave the city. Large numbers are saily leaving for home. A small number is left here, and this is being further depleted. The city presents much less the ap-

pearance of a military post than at any time during the war. Wreck of the Steamer Quinbam -- Thirty

to Forty Lives Lost. NEW YORK, July 25.—The Times, of the 22d, says the steamer Quinbam left Morehead City about six o'clock Thursday, bound for Baltimore, without about two hundred and eighty discharged soldiers, belong as follows: nine to 15th United States artillery, nine to 9th Maine, seven to 169th New York, and three companies of the 7th Penusylvania. At 8 or 9 o'clock, when of Cape Lookout, the machinery refused to work and the vessel, driven on the brenkers, was split to pieces and became a wreck. Between thirty and forty passengers are said to be lost. The scene is discribed as being frightful. Some of the survivors are represented as acting most nobly in their efforts to save their friends.

he Army in Texas--Heavy Defalcation--Cotton. CAIRO, July 25 .- New Orleans dates of

the 19th state that Merritt's cavalry for are on the move from Shreveport to San Antonia. It is thought the march would not be attended with more than ordinary inconveniences that beset the cavalry hrough other sections of the Union. A defalcation of ten thousand dollars has courred in the commissary department. ommissary Scott lost money gambling and

led from Shreveporf.
Oue thousand bales of cotton arrived a New Orleans from Ouachita. A fair sup-ply of cotton in market, with little inquiry; good ordinary 36@38c; middling 44@46c. No sales of sugar or molasses. Produc-

Shipment of Copper North---The Gold and Silver Mines in North Carolina. NEWHERN, July 24 .- Col. Heaton, the Treasury Agent, is now receiving at this port for shipment North, a superior quali-ty of copper, which the rebel Government to of copper, which the robel Government obtained from mines near Charlotte. There are also large lots of iron, lead, coal and sniphur to be shipped North. The gold and silver mines in this State are now being worked by negroes, who accumulate in large numbers. Col. Heaton is also receiving large lots of cotton, which is forwarded North by every steamer.

Trial of Capt. Wertz -- Southern Raliroads WASHINGTON, July 25 .- One hundred and eighty-four patents were Issued to-day Preliminary measures measures are in progress for the trial of Capt. Wertz, formerly in charge of Andersouville. A large number of witnesses have already been summoned, and the leaders of past cruelties

will be speedily punished.

A number of leading railroad men from the Souta are here on business connected with their companies. The President Expected to Visit New

York---Freedmen in Georgia. NEW YORK, July 25 .- The Express states President anticipates a journey Eastward, and will be the gnest of eminen citizens of this city.

It is said that unless attention is directed at once to the condition of freedmen, the horrors of the St. Domingo massacre will

be re-enacted in Geoagia. Ford's Theatre.

Washington, July 25.—Secretary Stanton having occupied Ford's theatre, has informed the counsel of Mr. Ford, that he recognized letters referring to compensations and affective statements. tion, and after careful investigation of the value of the building, rented it until the 1st of February next for \$1,500 per month, with the privilege of purchasing it for \$100,000, the price agreed upon with the Committee.

Gold Market.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Gold dall, and the demand is almost confined to the wants of importers for duties. The bears are quiet and premium appears to be sostained chief-ly by the large amount held off from market by the Bulls. The quotatious opened at \$143, rose to \$143% and down again to \$143%.

P. S. Gold to-night \$1431/4.

Gen. Sherman at Indianapolls. Indianapolis, July 25 .- A banquet was given General Sherman to-night by military gentlemen. Two soldiers were mortally wounded by the premature discharge of a wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon at the reception to-day. Sherman leaves for Washington to morrow.

Quarantine.

New York. July 25—A Quaranthe of thirty days has been established at Charleston, for all vessels having on board cases of yellow fever, cholera, or other diseases, also vessels from West Indies.

Reduction of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Navy Department is readily disposing of its Imperation of the Navy.

Counterfeit. Philadelphia, July 25.—Altered notes, fiftles from fives, on the National Bank of Iowa, are extensively circulated to-day. The Markets.

New York Grain and Produce Market. New York, July 25.-Cotton-Il avy and lower, 46@47c New York, July 25.—Cotton—II avy and lower, 46@47c for middling.

Firm—Blore active, and 10@25c better, \$6.60@6.70 for middling.

Firm—Blore active, and 10@25c better, \$6.60@6.70 for extra State, \$7.50@7.70 for common shipping brands, and \$7.5 @2.20 for trade brands; the market closing firm, sellers at extend pieces. Included in the arre 2,000 bills extra State, for the last of August, at \$6.75. Canadian for 10@2 c better; side 4.90 bills at \$6.75. Canadian for 10@2 c better; side 4.90 bills at \$6.75. Canadian for 10@2 c better; side 4.90 bills at \$6.75. Canadian for 10@2 c better; side 4.90 bills at \$6.75. Canadian for 10@2 c better; side 4.90 bills at \$6.75. Canadian for 10@2 c better; side 4.90 bills at \$6.75. Canadian for 10.90 bills at

New York Money and Stock Market. NEW YORK, July 24.-MONEY-More active, 6@7 pe STERLING.—Steady at 1684@109 for Gold. Gold.—Without decided change.

Cincinnati Grain and Produce Market. CINCINNATI, July 25, P. M.—FLOUR—Fxcited, prices o unsetted that no ral quotations can be giv n; \$7.75 o sarked for superfine at the close, Gaars—Red wheat, \$1.85. Corn dull, 65@6sc. Oats ad-GRAIN-red was a specific to the specific transfer of transfer of

SPECIAL TO WEST'RN PRESS

July 26-3 A. M.

Commercial Matters in New York. NEW YORK, July 25 .- At the Stock Exchange to-day the railroad market was ac-tive on Erie at first call. Stocks recover-ed to the highest point of yesterday's transactions in Frie, and aggregated more than all other sales. The balance of the list dull and steady. The principal features of the stock market to-day were active. The de-mand for Government stocks, based on the demand for the steamer City of Londou, at the board and on the street, was about half a million 5-20's t i foreign purchasers. Transactions in State stocks and railroad onds nominal. Other stocks were all algher and in more demand.

Gold steady, with no movements of laterest. Both parties claim to be confident of carrying their point. There is a fair de-

of carrying their point. There is a fair demand for money, but the supply is ample for the wants of brokers.

Petroleum steady and rather better, Cherry Run 39, Oceanic 185, Rynd 135, Pit 11ole Creek 1050, Bradley 200, Germania 455, Fulton 250, Berger 40, Buchanan 32, Petroleum dull and prices nominal. Crude 31@31½, refined 50@52 and free 71.

Gallagher's Exchange—Gold 143½, New York Central 91½, Erie 89, Hadson 109¾, Reading 104, Pitts 68½, Rock Island 107, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 2@2¾. The market firm with a large business in Erie.

Embezzlement of a Large Amount by Treasury Clerk--Ills Arrest.

Washington, July 25.—On the 5th of June, 1864, the chief clerk and superintendent of the loan branch, connected with the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the latter a note stating that 100 bonds, partially prepared for issne, of \$1,000 each were missing, and that he had ex-lausted all resources at his command in endeavoring to find them, as they had not been signed by the Register or sealed, they could not be negotiated. Coupons, how-ever, amounting to \$108,000 were sealed and completed and payable to bearer on the 1st of January and July of each year and could

be sold anywhere.

The Solicitor having employed two de-The Solicitor having employed two delectives in this city, it was not long before
they fixed upon a treasury clerk in the
Loan Office as the gnilly party, but it was
not deemed advisable to make an arrest
till more conclusive evidence should be obtained. Their suspicious being strengthened by the fact of his resigning his position in the Treasury in December last, and
living high without work or means. On
Salurday last the detectives proceeded to
New York and enpured Whittlesy near
the Western Hotel on Courtland street,
He contessed his guilt, and stated to them
where some of the coupons were concealed, He contessed his guilt, and stated to them where some of the coupons were concealed, namely, in the chandelier of his residence, where they were subsequently found, but the bonds had been destroyed. On recovering all that was available of the stolen property, the detectives took the prisoner rapidly to Jersey City to catch the train. Whittlesey quiefly seated himself in the car, but soon after the train had attained full speed he hastened to the door doubter.

full speed he hastened to the door doubt-less with the intention of jumping off, but was pulled back. Finding himself foiled ne endeavored to obtain sympathy e passengers by accusing the officers of kidnapping him. He was safely landed here this morning, and conveyed to the police headquarters. Whittlesey had stole some \$8,000 worth of

coupons and made about \$2,200 on premi-um. He had no money when arrested not-withstanding his high style of living. From New Orleans -- Address of Governor Parsons, of Alabama -- Cotton. NEW ORLEANS, July 24.-Cotton depress

ed; sales at 41@43. Sugar and Molasses quiet and unchanged. Coffee firmer. Governor Parsons issued an address to the Alabamians, saying the appeal to arms had been unade and decided against us, nn der sufferings which were endured by thousands, Alabama retains every politi-cal right which she possessed under the

Constitution except slavery.

The life boat of the Union is still within our reach; the slave code is a dead letter; the slaves are now free and must be governed by the laws of the State as freemen. arnestly urges all good citizens to set the example by organizing industrial pursuits, and defines at some length the duty of the people to seenre the benefits of civil govern-

The steamer Sarntoga snagged and sunk The steamer Sarmtoga snagged and suits in Red river, heavily laden with cotton.
The deck freight will probably be saved.
No lives were lost.
The Chief of the Cherokees appeals to Texans for aid to his people, who are famishing for want of bread. Unless relief is

speedily afforded he tears an outbreak that will endanger the Red river country.
Gov. Sharkey dombles the tax of one dollar per bale on cotton sent to market, whose owner refuses to pay the tax imposed. Election in Richmond--Virginia State

Seal. NEW YORK, July 25.—A special dispatch from Richmond to-night, says: "The election to-day resulted in the defeat of Taylor for Mayor by four hundred majority. Mr. Sturdevant was elected. The election passe

off quietly,"
The Richmond Whig says that the State seal of Virginia has been materially altered by the new State Government. The device is the same, but the words "Liberty and Union" now appear above the Goddess of Liberty trampling upon the prostrate form of Tyranny.

The gambling houses of Richmond wer

closed by the military authorities Saturday night. The bust of John Tyler has been removed rom the State Library.

Pacific R. R. Telegraph Line. NEW YORK, July 25.—The Times says the U. S. Pacitic Railroad Company have placed I,200 miles of their new line of telegraph to California, under contract to be built before the end of January.

The wire for the line has been purchased, and poles for part of it will be this fall. The whole line from Chicago to San Francisco will be completed and in operation in ne year. Col. G. E. Spencer, of the 5th Alabama Infantry, resigned his commission in April.

Last Saturday his resignation was accepted, when he was also promoted to a Brigadier Generalship, his commission to date from April

Reduction of the Navy. appraisement. The next great sales take place about August.

Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Jay Cooke reports sales of 7-30's to-day at \$5,850,300.

Emerson Etheridge has shown the essential characteristics of an ass and a demagogue, a successful and intimate fusion of stupidity and malice, in a long tirade addressed to President Johnson through the columns of the St. Louis Republican. He tries to be funny, and is simply foolish and bitter. He arraigns the President as one of the Instigators of the rebellion, and goes back to the Fremont campaign and the John Brown tragedy to prove it. The vanity that could prompt a man to indulge in such idle defiance, when under restraiut as a prisoner, shows Emerson to be a mere bag-o'-wind, made up of bombast and venom. And this ridiculous mouths-making, and the reckless disregard of the public weal manifested by it, together with the supreme consciousness of the heroism and Importance of Emerson Etheridge, will reconcile all who might have been dubious before, to his imprisonment, and to an Indifinite prolongation of the same, if need be.

A correspondent of the Lafayette Journal says: The Yankee spirit of improvement has fairly taken possession of the business luterests of Louisville. Within a few months street railroads have appeared, and later the introduction of the fire telegraph. The constaut banging away at old-fashioned store-fronts; replacing them with new and fashionable ones, and the erection of new buildings in all directions, shows the citlzens to be fairly aroused; every man, woman and child seems at work.

The editor of the Democrat has a good deal to say about "methods of reasoning." What does he know about such subjects? It is like hearing blind people talk about colors. It would be interesting to know what sort of a process "reasoning" appears to be to this individual. A man who argnes against the amendment on the ground that emancipation will result in the expulsion of the white race from the country, must have picturesque conceptions of what constitutes logic.

PEACE IN CHARLESTON,-The military orders for preserving peace in Charleston equire all citizens to deliver up the tirearms in their possession, to refrain from assemblages and noisy demonstrations on the streets, and to remain at their homes after eight o'clock in the evening.

There are sixteen hundred male employees in the Treasnry Department at Washington at present, of which number at least six hundred are disabled soldiers. Some five hundred female clerks are also employed.

₹ A considerable gap in society at Wala Walla, Oregon, has been caused by the hanging of fifteen thieves by a vigilance

Harper's Magazine for Angust. Civ l & Calvert 431 Main street. jy22-15t

hether you use the Fragrant Sozodont or not. No occaon for words. Your teeth and breath speak for you. ne lustre and purity imparted to the dental machinery by that peerless fluid, and the fragrance it gives to the mound, cannot be realized by the use of any other article cessible to the human family.

WATCH MAKERS.—A jewelry stand, with stock and fixtures, for sale very cheap This is un old stand, with a good repairing trade. Address box LXII, or call at 40 Main streel. je6 dtf R. C. Hill & Co. have the largest assortment of Gold Pens in the West. The trade supplied. See advertisement in another column, or call at the manufactory. tt

After perfuming every other theater, Phalon's 'Night Blooming Cereus" is now perfuming the late thea-er of war Southern orders roll in continuously. There a perfect union of sent-ment between the two sect as regards this peerless extract. Sold every where

ourg Magazine (English edition), and some other rare works, for sale at Civill & Calverts, 431 Main street-will be sold at a H. K. H. Q'rs.

A complete set of Blackwood's Edin-

18 THE PLACE WHERE THE LARGEST AND
most complete assortment of Refrigerators, Ice Chests,
Water Coolers and Filters—combined—is to be found in Southwest, at BOURLIER'S HOUSE-KEEPERS' HEADQ'RS.

LOAN.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN. THE PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK HAVING been appointed an agent to receive subscriptions to this, the only LOAN now offered by the Government, i

repared to receive subscriptions from parties wishing to avest, and recommend it to ALL PERSONS desiring a per nament and safe luvestment.

The notes are payable on the 15th of August, 1867, and bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, convertable at maturity, at the option of the holder, in he popular 5.20 6 per cent, gold bonds, and are exemp from State and municipal taxation.

mar)-tf J. M. DUNCAN, President.

PETROLEUM STOCK. OIL SHARES.

A FEW SHARES, OF \$1000 FACH, IN A FINE TRACT
of Land, in ver, about 200 acres, on the celebrated
'Boyd's Creek,' Barren rounty, Ky. Parties taking the
shares will become 'origital.' or 'proprietors,' and the
p operly will form a splendid basis for the organization
of a company. Prop ctns and description of property
may be seen by application to the unde signed, who is
authorized to receive subscriptions

1972-619

E. D. TYLER, 411 Main street.

GOLD PENS.

LOUISVILLE GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

The only House that Manufactures Pen-South of the Ohlo River. Please Call and Satisfy Yourselves. CELLIFORNIA DE LE CELLIFORNIA DE LE CELLIFORNIA DE LA CONTRACE DE ALE R.C.HILL -THE AND AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE Our pens are equal, if not superior, to any in use. They re id carata fine, and warranted perfect in every respect, the irade snopiled. Oid pens repaired in the best maner for FifTY CENTS each. Pen circulars sent FERE.

J. S. HILL. R. C. HILL & CO., gold Pen Mannfacturers, jui2-tf 407 Main and 333 Third ste., Lonisville, Ky.

PROPOSALS.

CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES FOR SALE. OFFICE U. S. COMMISSART OF SUBSISTENCE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., July 24, 1865. Sealed proposals will be received at this office nutil WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the ollowing condemned subsistence stores, vis :

4 BARRELS PORK; 300 POUNDS WITHTE FISH; 2320 POUNDS BEANS. The stores can be seen at the U. S. Subsistence Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind., on any day up to the time of saie

M. H. BRIGHT, Capt. and C. S. To Contractors and Builders. SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE VARIOUS WORKS and materials necessary for the erection of a NEW SCHOOL HOUSE on the corar of Seventeenth and Duncan streets will be received by the undersigned at the oftee of Bradshaw & Hro., architects, Main street, above Third, until 12 M, on the 3d day of Angust. Plansand specifications for the work may be seen at the office of the above named architects.

S. J. HARE.

S. J. HARE.
THOS. SHANKS,
H. MONROE,
Building Com. B. T. P. S.

and satisfactory references given if Office 22 Main Street, ise TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

OF THE UNITED STATES. Appeal in Behalf of the National Lincoln Monument.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Officers and Soldiers of our Armies, and Officers, Mawine and Sailors of our Navy:

Officers and Soldiers of our Armies, and Officers, Murines and Soldiers of our Armies, and Officers, Murines and Soldiers of our Armies, and Officers, Murines and Soldiers of our Nary:

D' THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATION-D al Lincola Monement Association, I am requested to make an appeal to you to aid the molde of the relieve we have in view, "To erect over their mains of Abraham Lincola, one late President, a suitable and enduring monument to his memory."

I have chosen the present ampicious time to do so. Your duties, voluntarily a samed, to the National Government, are about terminating, four are returning from vicerious cannesigns, soil from a war now harpily ended, in which, with his, you were all engaged to saveour country from deristion, destruction and ruin, returning to enjoy the fruits of victory, won under his chief direction as the constitutional head of the army and havy; your constant, steady and listifful frand; your when diviser, and your companious in all the trying are anneying officially in the result of real and terrible war. Thousands of you have already been honorably mostered out of the service, but many thousands nore are waiting and preparing soon to be. Your organizations will all, he short time, have only an historical existence. You are to be scattered all over a peaceful conviry, he homes made happy by your own mobe efforts. You live to enjoy, in all its splendor, the beerts of a nation that cunnot die, but may they your own mobe efforts. You live to enjoy, in all its aplendor, the beerts of a nation that cunnot die, but may when he we have a peaceful converse he by his kind salinations—by his almost influence of the scretce almost derivation for low the sudden return or return and always will, to creat discord for personal advancement.

I sit not fit then, a biliers and saliors, officers and men, that you who have been so long in this closs relation to the grant and sold man, should emiliate the generous splitt of all the e regiments and coung nis, who have seen to the grant a whatever form it may assume, or however long in the custruction, be the work of a nation, the kind offering of every branch of industry, of education, of religion, of the arts, o' comm ree, of every State and Territory, of all grades and shades of life and all elements of our society, but especially, let every solider and sador who hore the burdens which have made this man immortal, add to its dignity the sanction of their voluntary support, and the encouragement of their ind resement. Let it be said that the sam men who lought has battles, and bore high the colors of the its public, brought garlands to his grave said off rings to his memory. Let us admit the debt of gratitude a generou people owe to their not led dead. It is proper that you should be specially livormed on the subject; I' deed, it seems to be required that all the faces of our hi tory, organization and suc see, should be made public again, that there may be no misunderstanding, no two ways of tacking about how, when and where the monument is to be built. The Association was organized inaily on the lith of Mar, less, at Springheld, ills, under an act of our Legislature, approved February 24th, 1809, the article of the Association are, in compliance with that law, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and are public records.

Astricks I This Association are, in compliance with that law, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and are public records.

Astricks I The ollowing persons shall be called "The National Lincoln Monument Association," and bolocated at springfield State of Illinois, and shall continue in existence for the term of twenty years.

Astricks I The ollowing persons shall be the directors of this Association dering the first year of its existence: Richard J Oglesky, baron Threale, O. H. inter, James H. Beverlidge, Newton llatenam, John T. Simart, Jesse K. Dubois, O. M. Haich, James C. Conklin, Thos. J. Dennis, John Williams, Jacob Bunn, S. II Melvin, Sanut Ill. Treat, Pavid L Phillips, all of whom are members for t

James 11. Beverldge, State Treasurer, is the Treasurer ur Association, to whom all contributions, donation and sub-criptions are to be forwarded, and communicions on the subject all ressed.

R. J. (RillESBY, President of the National Lincoln Monnmeut Association 1925-tf

FURNISHING COODS. ORDER YOUR HATS At GREEN & GREEN'S. ORDER YOUR SHIRTS At GREEN & GREEN'S. ORDER YOUR CAPS At GREEN & GREEN'S. ORDES YOUR UNDERWEAR At GREEN & GREEN'S. BUY YOUR GLOVES

BUY YOUR HATS At GREEN & GREEN'S, IF YOU WISH HONEST GOODS FAIR PRICES

At GREEN & GREEN'S.

MAIN AND FOURTH.

GREEN & GREEN'S.



Wholesale and Retail Dealers MEN & BOYS' FINE CLOTHING FURNISHING GOODS. Corner of Sixlh and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky REMOVAL.

(Successors o Scott, Keen & Co.,)

BEN. MASON, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAS REMOVED TO NO. 407 THIR STREET East Side, between Jefferson and Greet Louisville

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 4M. W. MOREIS. EDW. HOGG. A. GOWDY WM. W. MORRIS & CO.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

405 MAIN ST., 105 CHAMBERS ST., LOUISVILLE, KY, NEW YORK WHOLRS IN DRALERS IN

NOTIONS. STATIONERY, FURNISHING GOODS, SUTLERS' GOODS,

AT KASTERN PRICES.

493 Main street, between Fenrth and Fifth

CLAIM ACENCY. CLAIM A GENTS.

A DJUST AND SETTLE ALL OFFICERS', QUARTER tract Surgeons', Medical Returns and Accounts, and Claims growing out of the present War of the Rebel master or Commissionary purposes, as well as every will of Claims, prepared by the Army, for Quarter of viapplice by the Army, for Quarter of viapplice by the Army, for Quarter and Claims are not commissionary purposes, as well as every will be supposed by the Army, for Quarter and Claims are not commissionary purposes, as well as every supposed by the Army, for Quarter and Claims are not commissionally as a commission of the second commission of the commiss

MONUMENT ASSOCIATION. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

F MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES. DRUMS, FIFES, BUGLES, ACCORDEONS, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS, and all other kinds of mn ical goods

D. P. FAULDS,

223 MAIN ST., BET. SECOND AND THIRD.

NEW SONG JUST PUBLISHED BY D. P. FAULDS, 224 MAIN STBEET. Entitled, "SHERMAN AND HIS GALLANT BOYS IN ULUE," by Will. S. Hays. Price 35 cents. Everybody should have a copy.

FFF PIANOS, PIANOS. PIANOS. I AM NOW RECEIVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT

PIANIDS Which I will sell for CASE AT LESS THAN MANU'e FACTURERS' PRICES. Among them may be found th GOLD MEDAL PIANOS

WM. KNABE & CO. f Baltimore, to which I would invite the special atten-Louis Tripp,

(LATE TRIPP & CRAGG,) 321 FOURTH STREET. WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS.

DEALERS IN Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Gin, Cordials,

Cigars and Tobacco, Stomach and Cocktall Bitters,

N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN.

HARDWARE. G. BAURMANN DIFORTER AND DEALER IN FOREIGN & DONESTIC HARDWARE.

CUTLERY AND GERMAN GOODS, ALSO GUNS AND PISTOLS. As. 633 Mala Street between Slath and Seven

SUNDRIES.

MUISTILLE, XY.

SUGAR. - 150 HOG HEADS FAIR TO CHOICE PORTO Lico and Cuha Sugars in tore and for sal-ly E. G. WIGGINTON & CO., REFINED SUGAR.-50) BARRELS WHITE AND Y-llow Sugars in store and for sale by jy:0-6t E. G. WIGGINGTON & CO. R 10 COFFEE. 450 BAGS PRIME TO CHOICE IN store and sale by jrm-6t E. G. WIGGINTON & CO. E. G. WIGGINTON & CO. JAVA COFFEE. - 75 BAGSOLD G VERNMENT JAVA F. G. WIGGINTON & CO. (TREEN AND BLACK TEAS.—125 PACKAGES GUN-powder and Oclong Teas just received and for sale by 1720-6t E. O. WIGGINTON & CO. MOLANSES.-10 BARRELS MOLASSES, IN PRIME cooperage in store and for asle by E. G. WIGGINTON & CO. SARDINAS.—50 CASES HALVES AND QUARTERS IN store and for sale by E. G. WIGGINTON & CO. PALM AND CANTILE SOAP, -200 BOXES IN STORE in 20-22

MACHINERY. OIL WELL MACHINERY.

E. G. WIGGINTON & CO.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO., Louisville Foundery and Machine Shop,

Corner of Maln and Tenth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY., Manufacture and keep constantly on hand Portable and Stationary Steam Engines,

Oil Well Tools and Rig complete,

Bellows and Smith-Shop Tools,

Cordage and Belting,

Oil Well Tubing, Oil Pumps, &c. We have the sole right for this city to mant sether Bolle's Patent Flush-Joint Cast

Iron Driving-Pipe. We have arrangements with parties who are fully com-perent, to erect the machinery, drill the wells and repair the tools, so that we can furnish any party with such men at moderate wages. All information given and orders promptly attended to.

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LOUISVILLE

J. NTRODUCESTA.

J. NTR

Artificial Eyes Inserted without Causing Pain.

MACKEREL - 500 PACKAGES - ASSORTED - IN E. G. WIGGINTON & CO.

100 bbls prime New Orleans Molsases, new crop; in store and for sale by 166 k

GARDNERMO

Father Walter and Gen. Hardle. Further Reductions in the Navy.

The Probable Successor of Judge Catron.

Rebels Purchased with Maximilian

Gold.

J. Minor Botts on Negro Suffrage.

New York, July 25.—The Times' Washington special has the following: The trial of Capt. Henry Wertz, late rebel commander of Andersonville prison, which was set for to-morrow before a military commission has been indefinitely postponed, and the Secretary of War has his case under advisement. The charge preferred against him and for which it was intended to put him on trial on to-morrow, is violating the enstoms of war; the specifications being that he report of the prisoners under his charge smillifused the prisoners under his charge suffi-cient food; fed them on spoiled and putrid meat; compelled them to drink water in which had been thrown slops from camp and out houses; chaining prisoners together and other inhuman practices, from which

The next term of the U.S. Circuit Court, to be holden at Norfolk, meets in October, when the treason indictments against Gen. Lee and other noted rebels will be called up. It is understood here that these cases will not be presented, but that the President will direct a nolle prosequi to be entered and dispose of each defendant, as he proposes to dispose of the other leading rebels who have been active participants in the war mainly by putting them ou long pro-bation, and then as a condition precedent to pardon, imposing such penalties and re-strictions as may be justified by the circum-

Among the persons pardoned by the Pre-sident to-day was Gov. Perry of South Car-olina and Duff Green.

The South Carolina delegation has gone

Governor Perry leaves here to-morrow direct for his State, to assume his official

duties as Governor.

It is announced by the few friends of Father Walter that he has prepared for publication a paper, intended to refute the statement contained in Gen. Hardie's com-

munication of the 20th inst. Father Walter was known through the war as one of the nost uncompromising, malicious rebels in the community, and from what his acquaintances say of him his animosity towards the Government has inrather than diminished in virnlence. It is from the rebel stand point that he views the acts of Mrs. Surratt and de-

The Archbishop, of Baltimore, has requested Father Walter to desist from further discussion upon the subject of Mrs. Surratt's guilt or innocense.

The refutation paper may therefore never appear in print

appear in print.

The Navy Department has directed the reduction of the Mississippi Squadron to five vessels, including those at Mouud City, and Admiral Lee has given directions for carrying the order into effect. The ordnance materials of the squadron will be collected at the new naval ordnance depot at Jefferson Barracks. A large number of enlisted men will at once be discharged from the squadron. The Admiral returns them his thanks, and bids them farewell in hand-

ome terms.
Admiral Radford has sailed from Hamp

Admiral Radford has sailed from Hampton Roads to take command of the Atlantic Squadron, with orders to reduce to ten vessels. The Malvern is the flag-ship.

Hon. J. Meags, of Teunessee, is named to-day as the probable successor of Judge Catron on the U.S. Supreme bench. The President tendered the position to Mr. Meags, but the latter has thus far intimated that he does not desire the office.

that he does not desire the office.

The Tribnne's Washington special says a private letter from Matamoras states that arge numbers of rebel officers and m n, ately belonging to the commands of Dick l'aylor and Kirby Smith, are joining the forces of Maximilian in Mexico. This seems to be induced by gold bounties, which are offered by the imperial Govern-During the week ending July 22, the gov

ernment reopened forty-three postoffices in the Sonth; twenty-three of them in Vir-ginia, eight in Mississippi, six in Tennessee and three in each Kentucky and North Car-

It is reported on good authority that John Minor Botts wil: soon issue an address to the people of Virginia urging them to vote for negro suffrage as the only hope of the State for its readmission into the Union on the same term of equality with the other

All of the troops in this department, numbering about 40,000, will be paid off next week. About six millions of dollars is required to liquidate their claims on the Gov

The Government has forwarded instructions to the commander of the department of Virginia to reduce the volunteer cavalry under his command to two regiments.

Similar orders have been sent to the com-nanding Generals of the middle and North Carolina departments for them to discharge with the exception of one, all volunteer cavalry regiments attached to their respec-

MEMPHIS, July 25 .- The Arkansas and Mississippi bottoms disease has broke out among the cattle, horses and hogs. It has been raging for some time. They die from 24 to 48 hours after being attacked. The supposed cause of it is poison from black gnats, which were very thick some time ago. There is great loss among the stock. Men are attacked with the same disease

from doctoring the cattle.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—Major General
W. T. Sherman arrived this morning, and
will be formally welcomed by the civil and military authorities this afternoon CINCINNATI, July 25.—River fallen 12 nches; heavy rain most of last night, now cloudy. Thermometer \$2. Barameter

PIKTSBURG, July 25.—River seven feet six inches by pier mark, falling. Weather clear

WATCHES.

To Soldiers!--Waltham Watches

LET EVERY SOLDIER, BEFORE HE RETURNS with a Government trip of mules and me, provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and i money value is so well known that a Tocket full of silve dollars wouldn't be as useful.

Sold by all respectable Watch dealers THE AMERICAN WATCH CO. OFFICE 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

PHELPS, CALDWELL & CO. LOUISVILLE

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE. mer Main and Teuth and Main and Eleventh Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE A PLE ROOM FOR STORAGE AND ALL the facilities for making quick sales and ALL

B1-CARB. SODA—
150 kegs "Jarrow" Soda;
100 boxes pound packages;
1700-61

BY TELEGRAPH. RIVER MATTERS.

ABRIVALS. TUPPDAY, July 25.
Gen. Huell, Ciu;
Swallow, Cin;
Clara Dunning, Cln,
Morning star, Henderson;
Ningara, New Orleans. ora, Cairo

DEPARTURES. United States, Cin; Fandy Valley, Madison; Swa Lw, Cin. se litte. Evansyllic: THE RIVER was falling yesterday with but 7 feet water in the canal by the mark. During the previous 24 hours it had fallen 3 inches at Partland es at Portland. The weather was cloudy most of the day

and rather cool, with a very heavy fall of rain in the morning.

On the falls last evening there were 5 feet On the falls last evening there were 5 feet water and falling, but a rise may be expected shortly, if not by this morning.

At Pittsburg Snuday evening as we learn by the Commercial, the river was rising slowly with 10 feet 4 inches in the channel. A large number of towboats with a fleet of barges laden with coal in tow, had left Pittsburg for lower ports.

barges laden with coal in tow, had left Pittsburg for lower ports.

The Allegheney river was rising at the rate of half an inch per hour on Sunday, with 10 feet 2 inches water at Pittsburg.

Dispatches received on Saturday morning from Oil City, say there is 8 feet water and rising; look out for a flood. Boats were making preparations to leave. A mong them were the Advance, Echo No. 2, Leclaire No. 2, Urilda and Petrolia. There will be a lively time on that stream as long as the water lasts. A large amount of oil was stored at Oil City waiting the present rise.

As we stated in the Press yesterday there few days.

The dispatches at noon yesterday from Pittsburg report the river falling with 7½

feet water in the channel.

The Bengal Tiger, with 9 barges laden with coal for this port, left Pittsburg Monday morning. The river at Cincinnati yesterday had fallen 12 inches, with a heavy rain the night

The Nashville Union of yesterday reports the Cumberland rising at that point, with "28 feet water on the shoals." It possibly may have meant 28 inches, but having said

may have meant 28 inches, but having said feet will probably stick to it.

The Gossumer left Nashville Saturday for Cincinnati, and the A. Baker, Ollie Sullivan, and Clara Poole, had arrived.

The T. D. Hornet, a tow boat in Government employ in coming out of the canal yesterday ran, or sheered out on the reef of rocks, where she lodged hard and fast. It was said she had no pilot on board.

was said she had no pilot on board, THE INDIANA.—By a letter from Mr. Col-lins, clerk of the Indiana, dated July 22, just above Evansville, we learn that she has a splendid trip of passengers, who were enjoying themselves hugely. The ladies were availing themselves of the fine music from Prof. McCarty's string band, and Captain Neal thinks he will need a new carpet by the time he gets back. Of freight he sends us the following list, and says they will have all they want before reaching Cairo: 10,000 bxs hard bread, 1512 bbls pork, 566 tierces bacon sides and shoulders, 600 bbls potatoes, 300 do onions, 300 do vinegar, 800 rolls bagging, 500 coils rope, 290 bxs tobacco, 50 cases do, 300 bales twine, 50 tierces lard, 400 bxs starch, 50 do glassware, 300 do candles, 50 bbls artesian water, 50 casks wine, 30 rolls leather, 100 pkgs butter, 700 bbls whisky, 100 bxs cheese, and 250 tons freight for Vicksburg, Natchez, and way places.

The Tacony, Capt, Myers, came in from Cairo yesterday. She returns to-morrow as the regular Thursday Cairo packet.

The Saint Patrick. Capt. George Hart, is the regular packet this evening for Paducah, Cairo, Memphis, and all way places. She starts at 5 o'clock from the Portland wharf, taking fraight and presented to all the captures. taking freight and passengers to all intermediate points, also to White and Arkansas rivers, and to Vicksburg. The clerk, Ed. McMichael, will be found courteous and attentive.

The Morning Star, Capt. Bunce, is the provider Saturday packet with the pail for

regular Saturday packet with the mail for Evansville, Henderson, and all way places. She starts at 5 o'clock from Portland, pro-

viding comfortably for passengers.

The comfortable and popular People's
Line steamer St. Nicholas starts to Cincinnati at noon to-day, under the ausplees of the O. & M. T. Co. She starts punctually at the hour, provides comfortably for passengers, and connects with the early trains for the East. The clerk, Capt. J. M. Martin, is one of the most courteous, attentive and popular on the river.

The Swallow cleared for Cincinnati yes-

erday with a regiment of Ohio veterans. The Nick Longworth from New Orleans attempted to ascend the falls, up the Indian chute. She managed to turn the point, but hadn't power enough to stem the swift current in the pass, and had to abandon the

The Niagara, from New Orleans, we hear, made a similar attempt last evening, but tlidn't succeed any better than the Nick.

Longworth.

The Gen. Lytle, Capt. Godman, is the fast and punctual mail line steamer for Cincinnati and the East to-day. She starts at noon, making all the usual mail landings, and connecting with the railroad trains North and East. Longworth.

The Tennessee river trade is well represented by Cairo and Evansville enterprize, the Cuba plying regularly from the latter port to Eastport, bringing out large orders

and merchants to make purchasers.

We learn from our St. Louis exchanges
that steamers are again required to obtain
clearances from the Cairo custom house, after being excused from doing so for some

The Sucker State arrived from St. Paul with 13,790 sacks grain and 588 bbls flour. The Kenton left for Pittsburg on Satur-

The Kenton left for Pittsburg on Saturday with a full cargo.
The Onward and Yorktown for Pittsburg left with iron ore, &c.
All the tributaries of the Mississippi are said to be high, and rising, including the Missouri and the Upper Mississippi.
MEMORANDUM.—The Lady Gay left New Orleans Saturday evening, July 15. Boats in port—Clara Dolsen, Mollie Able, for St. Louis. Met Von Phul at Stock Landing, first night out; met Ben. Stickuey at Grandview. 16th—Peytona, Glasscock Island. Met Olive Branch at St. Joseph; passed Lady Franklin at Black Hawk Point. 17th—Met Commonwealth at Island 100. 17th—Met Commonwealth at Island 100. 19—Met Maria Denning at Walnut Bend; Missouri at Cow Island; passed Nicholas Longworth at Clark Bar; Met Magenta at

Island 35; passed the Atlantic at Mitchel's Woodyard. Met Ida Handy at Point Pleasant. 20—Hillman at Watson's Wood-yard. Met Ruth at Island 8. The Ida Recse, Bertha and Amelia Poe are the next boats due from Pittsburg. The Emerald at the wharf is loading

The Cincinnati Gazette says the Peytona

and New Orleans.
The Empire City is due from Pittsburg with a cargo for St. Louis.
The Kate Robinson has been laid up at Cincinnati, and the Robert Burns has been brought to the wharf there to load for Memphis,
The Jennie Deans, Brilliant and Hawk-eye all left St. Louis together on a race to

IMPORTS BY THE RIVER.

CINCINNATI, PER GENERAL BUELL-34 loxes kagee;
fruit 6 do p m. 39 do acudries, 1 cask glass, 1 do liquor, bbl do, 1 keg do, E S Relineon; 30 bas ess coffee, while boat; 3 pkgs tobacco, A Frankol, 2 hhas do, Spaulding

Son; 10 cases wine, Thompson & Co; 25 bdls raper, Johnnal; 10 hlds tobacco, Rickett; 5 bales bags, 6 & Hinter; 10 bbls rosin, Barbaroux & Co; 20 de, 8 H Maxwell, 72 de sugar, Capt Fry; 25 de winske, F J Shaffer; 173 sks wheal, 200 dmalt, 200 empty bbls, 200 bbls flours, Brandies & C; 20 de matt, 200 empty bbls, 200 bbls flours, Brandies & C; 20 de matt, 20 definition of the companies of the com

Fuls butter, Therse, owners

EVANSVILLE, PER ROSE HITE—34 hhds tobace

R M Campbell, 11-to, J F Getherd, 22-to, Phelps & Co;

do, Glover & Co; 37-do, Spratt & Co; 1 hbf Haxwesd, 8-pk

mdse, Gardner & Co; 3 hbc, swood, Small, Let & Co; 1 hb

rags, do; 1 bbt from, rolling mill; 3 pkvs, 2 bbls apple

griffith & Co; 2 pc cest mys. Fitkin, w & Co; 31 bag

parn, T Anderson & Co; 72 bgs wheat, Peter Marno;

dis plow handles, mill bo; 10 bbls potatoes, 2 bxs inds

roll sheep 8kins, 2 bxs berries, owners.

MADISON PED MADISON, PER SANDY VALLEY—I cask becon, obtdo, T L Jefferson; 50 bb's lime, Geo Smith; 50 d-, Bol lurant; 2de, stein x Go; 50 de florir, Smith, & Co; 32 bal rry, R H Robinsen, 2 hids tobacco, R F Faulkner; 1 d g Ward; 30 bxs peacies, 4 bbls eggs, nwiers. HENDERSON, PER MORNING STAR-101 hlds tola o; I do, reshipment; 15 hbd tobacco, Spratt & Co; 3 b

COMMERCIAL. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE UNION PRESS, TUESDAY EVENING. July 25, 1865.

There is a steady advance on the leading articles of consumption for the city and country trade, with rathe light stocks on hand. As the supplies are short, price ontinue to be fully sustained, especially for flour, which month. Good prime whent is scarce, and in demand, at an advance, though a heavy supply would somewhat de-press prices. In other kinds of grain the market has unwas a good coal boat tide at Pittsburg, and a full supply of coal may be expected in a few days.

dergone a slight decline, though the home demand is steady and quite heavy. Cotton and cotton fabrics are somewhat lower to-day, though the coulinned depreciation of currency has the tendency to inflato prices.

The weather was cooler, with heavy rains this morning, and the thermometer down to 78. The river is slowly falling, but the riso from Pittsburg will be felt by to-ntorrow. There is a good stage of water all along the Ohlo and the Lower Mississippl, with considerable ship-ments to Memphis and New Orleans. Freights to the lat-

ter point are taken at 70c per hundred pounds, and \$2 0 per bbl. for whisky.

The dispatches to the Merchants' Exchange from New York, quote gold at 143% at noon, and 143% at 1 P. M.

The cotton market was dull, at 47% for middling. The steamer's advices were considered favorable, leading to an active export, and speculative demand for Rio coffee, and prices advau ed to 194:22c, ln gold. Sugar was in med. erate demand, and prices firm, at 125@14c for Caba. Tea was in lair demand, and prices firm. Outs were more ac-tive, with an upward tendency, and sales 63c. Lard dull, and baconsiles dult and unchanged Whisky was tunied erate domaid, with an upward tendency, and sales of Western at \$2.10. All grades of flour had advanced, and

the market classing with an upward tendency.

The money market has not muterially varied for some time, though cash gold has been growing in demand to speculativo purposes, to be used in the purchase of cotton and other Southern products. The New York market has been steady, with but few fluctuations, which ha kept other markets quiet. We continue cur quotation

105 1/42 dls. (Our quotations apply exclusively to the wholesa trade, unless otherwise stated. Retail and jobbing sal are at an advance on these rates.)

The W. R. Carter, Capt. W. F. Fuller in command, with the genial John Tatum in the office, is at the Portland wharf awaiting freight for a trip to New Orleans. She is a first class Louisville built boat, and has the she can be accommodations.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—We quote green apples thing the supply at \$3.50% per bbl in lots, as to quality. Dried apples range from 6 to 7c for old per lb; dried peaches, 15c. Butter, 21%25c, in boxes or firkins; choice, 27%25c. Beestirst class Louisville built boat, and has the shaker \$6.9% 6.9% doz; Best Louisville \$6.00, per town Cheese. Western Reserve.in lots, to the trade lbc, CANDLES—Sairs of 175 boxes, star, 13 oz., at 21c. COUNTRY PRODUCE—We quote green appies in light first class Louisville Difft Doat, and has the choicest accommodations.

The light Elnora is expected at the wharf this morning, to lo.d for New Orleans and Red river direct.

The Tacony, Capt, Myers, came in from Cairo yesterday. She returns to-morrow on the regular Thursday Cairo packet.

Shaker \$6.50 \$8 doz; Best Louisville \$0 wt, per dozen. Cheese, Western Reserve.in lots, to the trade 15c, small sales at 154c. all at nett weights. Hamburg 15½6 lbc. Dairy cheese, cholos, 21624c. Feathers firm, and buyers are paying 62663. Flaxsced buying at \$1.50. Ginset 2 torying at 66675c. Beaus combinal at \$1.25 for white. New potatoes in lots \$2.50. Ontons in lots to white. New potatoes at \$1.50 per bbl. Eggs we lealers at 4.25; small sales at \$1.50 per bbl. Eggs we note at 20%21c per dozen for fresh packed.
C. TFON AND COTTON YARNS—The market is a

little lower, with a s le of a round lot of common Tonnes-see cotton at 2tc, and a sale of it bales North Mississippi at 37c. Factors have lowered their rat s for cotton yarns, and we quote No. 500 at 30@37c per dozen, No. 600 at 33@ 34c, and No. 700 at 20023c.

DOMESTICS.—Great Western are lower, with a sule of 5 bales at 34c BAGGING AND ROPE-The inquiry for these s'aples

nd 50 pieces and 50 coils at 22c and 12c. FLOUR AND GRAIN-Prices of flour are fully susived, with sales of 350 bbis, in lots, at \$7 for superfin-\$5 for plain extra, an i \$9 25@ 9 50 for extra family. Wheat was offered at 80c. Outs range from 50 to 65c, as to quali-

narket, with a good demand, and the stocks are ample for all articles, excepting New Orleans sugar and molas-ses. Eastern simps of all grades are abundant, with ady sales, at 65c to \$1 m5 per gailon. Rio offee has adcanced, with sales yesterday of 165 bags, in lots, at 30 clc, and sales to-day of 152 bags at 30 2@31/2c, with ail sales of strictly prime a: 3:2012/4c, suali lots of Ln guayra at 32,633c. A sale of 11 hhds Cubu sugar, common brown, at 14c. and a sale of 10 hhds Porto Rico, at 16/2c, Hard, standard, firm, et 21c, in lots of 10 bbls or more Sales of yellow sugar, C, at 17c, and a better grade at 175 @173.c. with sales of common coffee angar at 1826@1936 as to quality, and sales o: 40 bbls. A, coffee sugar at 20c; also sales of 4 hhds Porto Rico sugar at 16c. IEMON -- We note small sales of choice, In lots, of 10

TIN-Sales of roofing, in lots, at \$15 59 per box PROVISIONS AND LARD-The market is sustained with a sale to a dealer of clear sides, in bulk, at 1714c Bacouls in fair request, at 17@17/2c for pork house houlders, and rates of plain hams, uncanvassed, at 1666 2c, canvassed hams 23c, sugar-cured 25627c, and Stagg's fancy at 29c. Good conditioned lard is firmer, with a sale o a dealer of 57 tierces at 22c, and smaller sales at 221/2c sale of 50 kegs prime at 21c, and smalt sales at 25c. Drice eef, rugar-cured, is higher, with sales at 23c. WHIEKY.-We note small sales of raw at \$2 10. WOOL.-Bayers are paling 35c for unwashed fleece, and

7@59c for tub washed. LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET. Tuesday—There has been a very decided advance obtained on leaf this week, chiefly on medium and choice rades, which have goue up fully 75c per hundred. The ales met the views of the farmers, as in the break to-day f 246 libds, there were only 15 rejectious... Prices ranged

BOONE-2 hilds stems at \$2 00-7 hilds at \$4 10@195 lids at \$5@9 55-32 hilds at \$10@19 75-2 hilds at \$20 LOUISVILLE-2 hlds at \$4 30-15 hlds at \$5 6573 1 9 hlds at \$10 25@19 75-5 hlds at \$20,222 75-2 hlds PICKETT-4 inds at \$4 50@4 95-29 hhds at \$5@9 60-41 hhds at \$10 25@18 75-2 hhds at \$19 50@20 50-2 hhds at \$12 25@23-1 hhd at \$ 8.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE AGENCY

JAMES E. TYLER & CO.'S, OFFICE-411 MAIN STEEET,

Louisville, Ky.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK CITY.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION ON THE FIRST DAY of January, 1865, made in conformity with the laws of the State of Kentucky: Original statement in detail on file in the Auditor's Of-fice at Frankfort, Ky., a d copy thereof filed in the Clerk's office of Jefferson County Court.

JAMES E. TYLER & CO., Agents. 411 MAIN STREET.

CROCERIES.

JAMES A. FRAZER, WHOLESALE GROCER AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT Non. 66 and 68 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O. (PEFFES, TEAS, SUGARS, SIRUPS, SPICES, &c. Flab of all kluds and all stree packages.

Long continuance in the trade enables me to offer solid inducements to burers STEAMBOATS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND ALL WAY LANDINGS Will town as above on THE DAY, the 20th list, at 5 o'clock P. M. PONTIVELY, from Partland Wherf. For freight or passage apply on board or to 1y26-1t.

FOR NEW ORLEANS. Will have as above on Tills DAY, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., POSITIVELY, from City Worf. For freight or passage apply on board or to 1728-it

FOR TENNESSEE RIVER. Will laws na above THIS DAY, the 26th at 5 o'clock P. M., FINSTTIVELY, from the City Wharf For reight or passage apply on beard or to 1326-11.

J. 26-12. Regular Monday and Thursday

Independent People's Packet FOR OWENSBORO AND EVANSVILLE. THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER

Norman, WILS, DANIELS......Master, J. W. GREENClerk
Will leave every Monday and Thursday, at 5 P. M.,
POSITIVELY. For freight or pussage apply ou board or
to
B. J. CAFFREY, A cent,
137 Wall street,

FOR CINCINNATI Regular Mail Line Packets.

Connecting at Gincinnati with early Eastern trains. The magnificent passenger stenniers UNITED STATESWHITTEN, Maste MAL ANDRESON. CARTER, Master GEN. BUELL. FULLER, Master will leave for the same port at 4 o'clock P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage upply on board of to JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent, Office on Mail Co.'s Wharlboat, foot of Third street.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

PEOPLE'S LINE

DAILY FOR CINCINNATI.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS ST. NICHOLAS, - - MEEKIN, Mast ST. CHARLES, . . . WATTS, Master. Will leave as above from the foot of Fourth
street at 12 o'clock M... connecting at Cincinnati with the 5 A. M. trains for all the
Northern and Eastern cities. For irright or
passage apply on board or to
B. J. CAFFREY, Agent,

137 Wail street, 1865. 1865 LOUISVILLE & HENDERSON

Man Thomas U. S. MAILBOATS, For Owensboro', Kvansville and Henderson counceling at Kvansville with the CAIRO AND EVANSVILLE PACKETS.

The new and light draught stemmers MORNING STAR and STAR GREY EAGLE will leave every Thesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5 P. M. NOTICE. A LL EREIGHTS AND PASSENGERS MUST BE AT the Portland what before 5 o'clock P. M., as the boats will not be delayed after that time under aur circumstances. Letters, bills of lading, packages, &c., ninet be left with the Agents, on Fourth street, between Main and the rivor, before 3 o'clock P. M.

J. H. BUNCE, Sup't.

PASSENGER STEAMER RETH, GEO
Perram, commander; O. L. Snith, clerk
I run regularly netween St. Louis, Cviro and New Or
me during the present year, and her departure from the
crent points will be published in due time. This may
cent steamer just fieldsted, the largest ever construcin the west, has been specially aspointed throughon regardless of cost, for the accommodation of passenge Every approved invention has been adopted for answering the approved invention has been adopted for answering the accommodation of passenge while ample power has been given to insure speed, the offering to the traveling public unequalled inducement for safety, comfort and speed, with the art—time of experienced and gentlemanty officers. T. M. ERWIN, as HOUREBEAR & CO., Louisvillo, Ky., agents.

1865. 1865. SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT.

Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and Memphis Packet Co. Leaves Every Wednesday and Saturday
THE ELEGANT AND SUMPTUOUS
PASSENGER STEAMER

THE FLEET AND ELEGANT

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ABNER COOPER, COMMISSION MERCHANT Butter, Cheese and Western Produce, vs. 314, Pfair, between Third and Fourth su ASH reld for Feathers, Lard, White Beans, Drie Fruits, Cluseng and Broswax.

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And Wholeesle Dealers in OCERIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, 637 Main St., between Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CU. GENERAL Commission and Forwarding Merchants. No. 428 Main Street,

A GENTS for different brands of Plug Tobacco, Flou A Raw and Bourboc Whisky; also for Jhampagne an Sparkling Catawba Wines. J. C. RODGERS & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGG,S BEANS, DRIED FRUI Salt and Coal. No. 220 Main Street, bet. Second and Third LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer by Permission to
B. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier First National Pauk,
J. B. SMITH, Vice President Board of Trade.
Dr. D. J. GRIFFITHS, Examining Surgoon U. S. Army,
182, tl GEO. W. WICKS, (Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.)

General Commission Merchant, Re. 315 Mainet., ber. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY. FARNS. TWINK, 20. OCTON

CIRCULAR.

TOBACCO AGENT

AND

WAR D*PARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGERS, If Freedmeu and Abandoned Lands, Washington, July 6, 1865. Circular No. 9.—Whereas it is reported officiall; that a large number of desilitute refugese, taking advantage of Circular No. 5, from this Baresu, have been transported South, azainst their interests, to places where it is extremely difficult to procure food, and, in most cases, impossible to do so, except when poydid by military anthorities, it is ordered that hereafter no transportation be granted to refugees, except where humsnifty ovidently demands it, and then only by the requisition of the Commissioner of this Bureau. O. O. BOWARD, (Major General,) Commissioner.

UNDERTAKING.

KING & OWEN,



At the Old Stand, South-east corner Jefferson and Third streets. HAVING THOROUGHLY CHANGED THE OLI

I house and fitted it up for our backers in a sheretofore unknown in this city, we will devote our tieschissively to the buriel of the dead, for which purp we will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of I. C. SHULER & CO.'S elebrated Air-tight Galvanized Wrought Iro and Cases, which for lightness, durability, sty th, surpass anything before offered to the publi

and finish, surpass anything before effered to the public. We also keep on hand Clanes, BREED & CO. S and W. M. RAYMOND & CO. S Metalic Burial Caskets and Cases. Also, a large assortment of Wooden Coffins and Coffin Mountings. All calls attended to prountty night or day, in the city or country, by one of the firm in person. on. The senior partner of this house has the exclusive agency for the sale of 1, C. SHULER & CO.'S Caskets and Cases in the Eastern Division of Keutucky, commencing at the month of Salt River (excepting some three or four counties where they are now sold, and is prepared to furnish Undertakers with them by calling at our office, corner Third and Jeffersons streets.

jan2

KING & OWEN.

W. WYATT, UNDERTAKER S. W. COR SEVENTH & JEFFERSON STS.,



ZEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Constant proved of the Table of Parket Deproved Patent Stable BURGAL CASE AND CASE ETS. Woods Commissioned at the shortest notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMITTLY ATTENDED TO DAY OR NIGHT.

N. B. Having had the contract, since the commence ment of the war, for the burnin of Deceased Soldiers, I am enabled to keep a complete register of the name, company resimentand hospital of all deceased soldiers in and about lonisville, Ky.
Relatives and filends cau receive any information destroit by addressing ment my office.

I keep constantly on hand metallic and zinc cases to shinglify any process. DAY OR NIGHT.

RAILROAD. LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

WO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE NEW ALBANY, OP-TIWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE NEW ALBANY, OPpo ito Louisville:

9:30 A. M. Chicago Express daily, (Sundays excepted), making direct connection
at faitched for St. Louis. Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph,
L avenworth, Kannas (ity, and all points West; also at
Green Cartle and Ladaystic for Terre Hants, Matteon,
Alton, Decature, Springledl, Jucksouville, Quincy, and all
points in Central fillinois, and at Michigau City for Detroit, Chicago, and all points Northwest.

9:20 P. M. St. Lois and Cairo Night Express,
or all points West and Northwest, and for Citechinat
and all Eastern cities.
Only one change of cars to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnuti. Baggase checked through from the troicis.
For farth r 1: formstlon at d through teckes apply to
the office of the Company, southwest corner Main and
to 7 o'clock P. M.
S. S. PAREER, Agent.
B. F. Masten, Supt.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JUNE 4, TRAINS WILL run as foliors:

39 A. M. Thr ugh Freight for Nashville and ali way Stations distly (except Sunday.)

30 A. M. Iassenger Train for Lebanon, Perryville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Campbellsville and Colum la disty (except Sunday.)

90 A. M. Mail and Passenger Train for Nashville, Bowling Gre-u and Curksville daily.

15 A. M. Freight for Lebanen Brunch Road on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. i Friday. odation Train for Bardstown daily (ex-30 P. M. Accommodical continuous cept Sanday.)

100 P. M. creight for Nashville, Bowling Green and Memphis Branch daily (except Sunday.)

100 P. M. Express Passanger Tradu for Nashville daily.

100 P. M. Express Passanger Tradu for Nashville daily.

101 B. MABSHEL, Supt. Transportation.

MILITARY. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUM-berland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tenn. June 20th 1985. Active hostilities having ceased, and there being no or ganized enemy in the country, it is ordered: I. That all citizen: of the States of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Massissippi, Tennessee and Kennicky, who bave teen acut north of the Olio Flyer to remain during the respective houses.

11. That all deserters from the laterobel army, who were sent north of the Otdoniver to remain during the war be, and they are hereby permitted to return to their houses. homes.

III. That nil deserters from the late relici army, who were allowed to go their homes, but were required to report once a moint to the provest marshal nearest tells home, are hereby relieved from their of ligations for reert.

IV. That no military passes shall hereafter be require
our citizens traveling on the railroads au rivers in the
Separtment. by continued.

V. Military conductors will be continued on all the rail order in the Department, and will receive instructions as a liter duties from this office.

By command of Maj. Gen. G. B. Thomas.

J. G. PARKHURST,

in23-1f Brev. Brig. Gen. and P. M. G. D. C.

JEWELRY. J. J. HIRSCHBUHL

Watchmaker AND JEWELLER, No. 233 Main Street, one door above Third

LOUISVILLE, KY. MILITARY GOODS, AS SWOEDS, SABBES, PIS tols, Ministery Triumings, &c. WATCH SS AND JEWE LERY REPAIRED. WATCH AS AND JEWE LIRY BEPAIRED.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and MILITAE:
GOODS. My store having been shirt for several days or
account of repairing damages by fire, is now open against
for transaction of business. I have on hand a large stock
of Watches, Clocks and J. welr; of the best-mainty, also
a bulla-sortiuent of MILITARI (50)DS, which I offer a
reduced prices. Some slightly damaged jewelry and
plated will be sold cheap, regardless of cost. Personni
allention paid to remaining watches

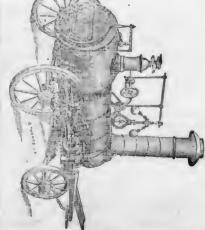
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Sign and Ornamental Painting, Banners & Regimental Colors DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH AT NO 320, north sido Jenerson, between Third and Fourth (CHAS. C. PRENNER.

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All of the latest improvements always on hand DAVIES & CO., Washington Foundery, corner of Ninth and Main streets

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JULIUS BARBAROUX, Hydrauito Foundery

CLAIM ACENCIES.

Important to Soldiers and their Families.

PROTECTIVE

WAR CLAIM

PENSION AGENCY ESTABLISHED BY THE

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION SOLDIERS AND TH' IR FAMILIES ASSISTED IN THE COLLECTION OF PROSIONS, PAY AND EOUNTY, WITHOUT CHARGE TO CLAIMANTS.

Orrice.—In the second story, front room, over two Warekouse of the Commission on Fitth street, betwee Main and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. Address H. H. Burkholder, juli-tf CLAIM AGENT FOR THE U.S. SAN. COM. wm. n. Dungan, Late R. Q. M. 5th 1nd, C. Late R. Q. M. 13th Ky.

DUNGAN & SMITH, ATTORNEYS

Collection of Government Claims NO. 419 JEFFERSON, BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH STREET, (UP STAIRS.)

FOR THE

Louisville, Hy.,

WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAKING WY UP DEFICERS' BETHENS PRECUING CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS AND COLLECTING BACK PAY; also PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, and almaner of LOGITIMATE CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

On experience in the service and in the claim business, with two experience partners in Washington, afford as superior facilities for the successful prosecution of all business entrusted to us.

DUNGAN & SMITH.

AGAINST THE U.S.

W. M. TILESTON,

GOVERNMENT.

Attorney and Solicitor 215 PENNSYLVANIA ANENUE, P. O. BOX 016 WASHINGTON, D. C., OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO CLAIMANTS FOR THE appendy adjustment of claims of every description against the U.S. Government, LOSSES OF

Steamboats, Barges, Vessels, HORSES OR MULES IMPRESSED OR RETAINED FOR SERVICE, Personal or Real Estate, etc. Commissary or Quartermaster

PROMPTLY ADJUSTED. U. S. GOV'T BOUNTY, BACK PAY. PRIZE AND BAG MONEY. EVERY CLASS OF CLAIM COLLECTED

Vouchers, etc.,

References given and information freely farnished capplication by letter or in person.

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PROFESSIONAL. DR. F. H. GIBSON GIVES PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE TREAT-ment, etc., of PRIVATE and SEIN DISEASES, DIABELIEA, DYSENCERY and CHRONIC DISEASES, Diffice sonthale a feferaou street, between Second and Third, Lansville, Ky.

SWN. H. BRISTOW .. BRISTOW & FELAND, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Will give prompt the ration to all business enters d to their care. A. M. STOUT. (Lnto Col. 17th Rogt. Ky. Vol. Inf.) Attorney at Law, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

H AS RETURNED TO THE PRA TICE OF HIS PRO ression, and will practice in all the Federal, Military and State Courts held in the city and prosecute claim against the Taired States. Office in the Law School Building in Court Place near the Court House, just if



below Elevenin street, or at the hardware store of A. M Bride, on Third street, between Main and Market street Trick I. HACK NEW PAPER WAREHOUSE.

A. V. DuPONT & CO.. Manufacturers and wholesale dealers lu

Highest market price paid for rags 10,000 Peams assorted Wrapping Paper; 500 Reams Straw Boards; 550) gross Bonnet Boards; 1(0) cases assorted Letter Paper; 1,000 reams Manilla Paper;

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FOR SALE BY A. V. DuPONT & CO.,

409 MAIN STREET

2,000,000 Envelopes--assorted

STOCK YARD. NOTICE TO DROVERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS
his friends and the stock drivers to this market that
he is prepared at the Bourbon House Stock Yard to furuish the most ample accommodations to all who may fa
vor him with their custom. He has almedant pasture
grounds, immediately admining the city within one-haif
mile drive of the stock peed. The pensions stinsted in the
central part of the stock market, and are well floored,
covered, and supplied with hydrant water in every pen,
and a No. 1 Fairbank scale for weighing stock. His facilities are misurpassed anywhere. Thankful for the
many years of patronage he has herotofore enjoyed, he
hopes for a continuation of the same,
ap6-3meco.

SHELBY HOUSE STOCK YARD,

Cor. Main and Shelby.

TO DROVERS AND TRAVELERS: TO DROVERS AND TRAVELERS:

THE SIKLBY HOUSE STOCK YARDS ARE IN COMplete order, being floored, covered and supplied with hydraut water in every pen. Arrangements have been made for grass of the best quality within half an hour's drive from the pens, for all stocks that may put up with ins. Our house will be found at all times in good order, and our table supplied with the best luthe market. The proprietors pledge themselves to spare no efforts to render their greets comfortable in every particular. Prices moderate, to sait the times pease partouage, we hope by strict attention to our husiness to merit a continuance of the same. Information cheerfully given to our friends, and all communications of inquiry promptly answered. DRY COODS.

JAMES M. STEVENS No. 628, MAIN STREET. Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY. Wholesale Dealer in

Meerschaum Pipes, Hosicry, Imitation Gloves, India Rubber do Shirts Drawers, Brier Root Wood Suspenders, Pocket-Books, Handkerchiefa, Neck-Ties, l'ocket-Milrors, Jewelry, Scarfs, Towels, Brushes, Soaps, Buttons. l'omades. Threads Perfumery, Ladies' Belts. Travelling Bags,

Cotton Braids, Pens, &c.; Foreign & Domestic NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS

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Paper,

In Great Variety. We are constantly receiving New Goods adapted to he wants of the trade, which will be sold low for cash.

COUNTRY and CITY MERCHANTS and SUTLERS

MEDICAL.



which the CEDRON BITT RE are a Specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER or KIDNEYS: In affections of the BRAIN, depending upon derangement of the Stomach or Bowels; in GOUT. RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA, and a REVER and AGUE, it is distined to supersede al other remedies. It not only cores these diseases, but prevents them. A wine glass tall of the BITTERS, taken an hour before each meal, well oliviate the ill-effect, of the most unhealthy climate, and secure the taker against diseases under the most rying exposure.

DR. JOHN BULE A his Laboratory on 5th Cross Strout, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. No. 305 District of Kentucky. SS. ted States of America Henry Kast, etc.

Dated: June, A. B. 1885.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 319
District of Krayucky.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentneky, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1866, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentneky, who prosecutes herein, to behalf of the United States against six barries whisky, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentneky on the 5th day of July, A. D., 1865, as forfsited to the United States; that said whisky, on which a day is imposed by law, and which had not be u pad by the namificaturer or di filler thereof as required by law, was found in the possession, or custody and control of John Armstrong, for the surpose of being sold and removed by him in frand of the Internal revenue laws, and with a design to avoid, payment of the dulies to seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, 1 so here by give public uctice to all persons claiming said whisky of in any manuer interacted therein, that they be and appear before the said bistrict Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next cleiber lerm, the 3d day of October, A. 1883, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf, their allegations in that behalf, there is a long to the court of the court

AND

XX AND XXX.

ALES AND BEER. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SHIPMENTS CITY BREWERY SIATH ST., WEST SIDE, BET. MAIN & WATER,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Belt Buckles,

Belt Ribbons.

Velvet Ribbons,

Silk, Worsted, and Pencils,

PREPARED BY

BREWERY.

WM. PADDON & SON, BREWERS OF PURE

Pale, Amber, Stock and Bitter